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WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1940. 日九初月四

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POST OFFICE

INWARD MAIRS

Air Mail by "Air France Direct Service"—Paris date, 8th May.

Java and Manilla	May 15.
Manila	May 15.
Shanghai	May 15.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service" London	date 8th May
Canton	May 16.
Japan and Shanghai	May 16.
Manila	May 16.
Europe via Stret and Straits	May 16.
Sandakan	May 16.
Shanghai	May 16.
Canton	May 17.
Haiphong	May 17.
Japan and Shanghai	May 17.
Shanghai and Amoy	May 17.
Straits and Manilla	May 17.
U.S.A.; Honolulu, and Japan (San Francisco date, 18th April)	May 17.
U.S.A.; Honolulu and Japan (San Francisco date, 23rd April)	May 17.
Shanghai	May 18.

Outward Mails

Wednesday, May 15	
Haliphon	3 p.m.
Amoy	7 p.m.
Japan	7 p.m.
Straits	7 p.m.
U.S.A., Central and South America and Canada via San Francisco (No Parcels for Canada only)—due San Francisco, 31st May.	
R. P. O.	
Parcels	May 15, 4 p.m.
Reg.	May 15, 5 p.m.
Ord.	May 15, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.	
Parcels	May 15, 4 p.m.
Reg.	May 15, 5 p.m.
Ord.	May 15, 7 p.m.
Air Mail for Indo-China, Iran, and France (Paris and Northern Provinces only) by the "Air France Airways Direct Service"—due Paris 23rd May.	
K.P.O.	
Reg.	5 p.m.
Ord.	5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.	
Reg.	5 p.m.
Ord.	7 p.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive.

By order of the Board.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers, Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.



NAZIS OVER COAST!—AND THE R.A.F. ROARS INTO ACTION

BIGGEST RAID DAY OF WAR

Shrapnel Showers On To Streets

BRITAIN had its biggest air raid day of the war last month.

From South-East Scotland right down to the Thames Estuary and beyond, Nazi raiders tried to penetrate our defences.

R.A.F. pursuit planes were sent up to engage the enemy, anti-aircraft batteries blazed away and, in some towns, showers of shrapnel fell in the streets.

Housewives stood at their front doors watching the shell bursts. Children in schools calmly went on with their lessons.

No attack on any land objective was reported, but two trawlers were bombed and machine-gunned off Scotland, while a steamer off the East Coast radioed that she, too, was being attacked.

The day's casualties were—nil, though a woman in a Tyneside town had her glasses broken by shrapnel.

GRAF SPEE got him

NAZI PLANE got him

SHARKS nearly got him

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Luscious, transparent South Sea Colour...the most glamorous reds ever put into lipstick.



Some Lipstick reds actually repel a man; others attract him. But there are certain reds that really make his heart beat fast with desire for possession of them. These are the five special South Sea TATTOO Lipsticks, especially selected for all because of their unique power to enchant. Try it yourself...and see! You'll also discover that TATTOO is the most lasting and indelible lipstick you have ever used; and that it actually makes your lips softer, smoother, oh so much more delicious. See these exciting colors at your favorite store. There are also various shades to every purpose.

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But he's gone back to sea

JOHN GILL, twenty-two-year-old Sunderland seaman who was a prisoner in the Graf Spee, turned up to see his mother with his arm in a sling. A Nazi plane bombed and machine-gunned his ship on his first voyage since coming home, and he got a flesh wound.

But he left home again to rejoin his ship.

His mother, who lives in St. Bede's-Terrace, Sunderland, said: "He told me that two members of the crew were killed, and the chief engineer was hurt."

Gill was a seaman in the Whitley steamer Streconish, the last merchant vessel to be sunk by the *Graf Spee*.

He was thrown into the sea from the boat, while he was lowering it. The captain kept sharks away from him by throwing coal at them.

One of the first shells that hit the *Graf Spee*, during the battle of the River Plate, buried him fifteen feet, but he was unburied.

HELPERS THANKED

In connection with the Bridge, Mui-Long, Poker, Swiss Game and Mingei-er-Us Party which was arranged on the spur of the moment and held recently at the Kowloon Cricket Club, Mrs. Evelyn Harloe writes to thank Messrs. R. B. Landis and Wallace Harper for carrying out a chance idea of hers, with extraordinary energy and decision, and making such a great success of it.

The approximate sum of \$600 raised will be handed to the Treasurer of the British War Organisation Fund. Mrs. Harloe also thanks the Committee and members of the K.C.C. who lent the Club with such good will; the ladies and gentlemen who is kindly helped with the arrangements; and all those who so generously supported the effort, a large number of whom were members of the American community.

And Click Went The Camera—

Photographer R. Saidman was on a routine visit to a Fighter Command station when a bell rang.

A mechanic standing near him whispered: "This is the real thing. Raiders have been sighted."

In less than a minute three pilots had scrambled into their suits. A Spitfire had roared into the air. Two others followed it almost at once.

Photographer Saidman took these dramatic pictures of the scene.

RADIO

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ZBW, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and

Dvorak Symphony No. 5 "The New World"

Broadcast by Z. B. W. on a Frequency of 845 k.c.s. and on Short Wave from 1-2.15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 0.52 m.c.s. per second.

12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Keith Falkner (Baritone) and the New Mayfair Orchestra.

1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Louis Levy and His Gaumont British Symphony.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Variety with Ivy, Bobbie, Frances Day, Leslie Hutchinson and Others.

2.00 Close Down.

2.00 A Programme of Latest Dance Music.

2.02 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

2.05 London Relay—"No Man's Time."

2.30 London Relay—The News.

8.00 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Songs by Kirsten Flagstad (Soprano).

8.15 Dvorak—Symphony No. 5 in E Minor, Op. 95 ("The New World").

The Royal Albert Hall Orchestra conducted by Sir Landon Ronald.

8.53 Two Songs from Opera by Luigi Forte (Tenor).

9.01 The Regimental Band of H. M. Coldstream Guards.

9.15 London Relay—News Summary.

9.30 Magazine Feature Programme No. 2.

Including, recorded talk by an Australian journalist on a British Fighter squadron, an Indian officer in the Indian Army, and by a Welsh trawler skipper whose ship was shelled and sunk by a U-boat.

9.45 Dance Music by Harry Roy and His Orchestra.

10.00 Grand Variety Programme.

11.00 Close Down.



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Made in China in white glazed ironstone, fitted with best English cylinder. Nicely shaped and designed. Quality and service unsurpassed. Prices very moderate.

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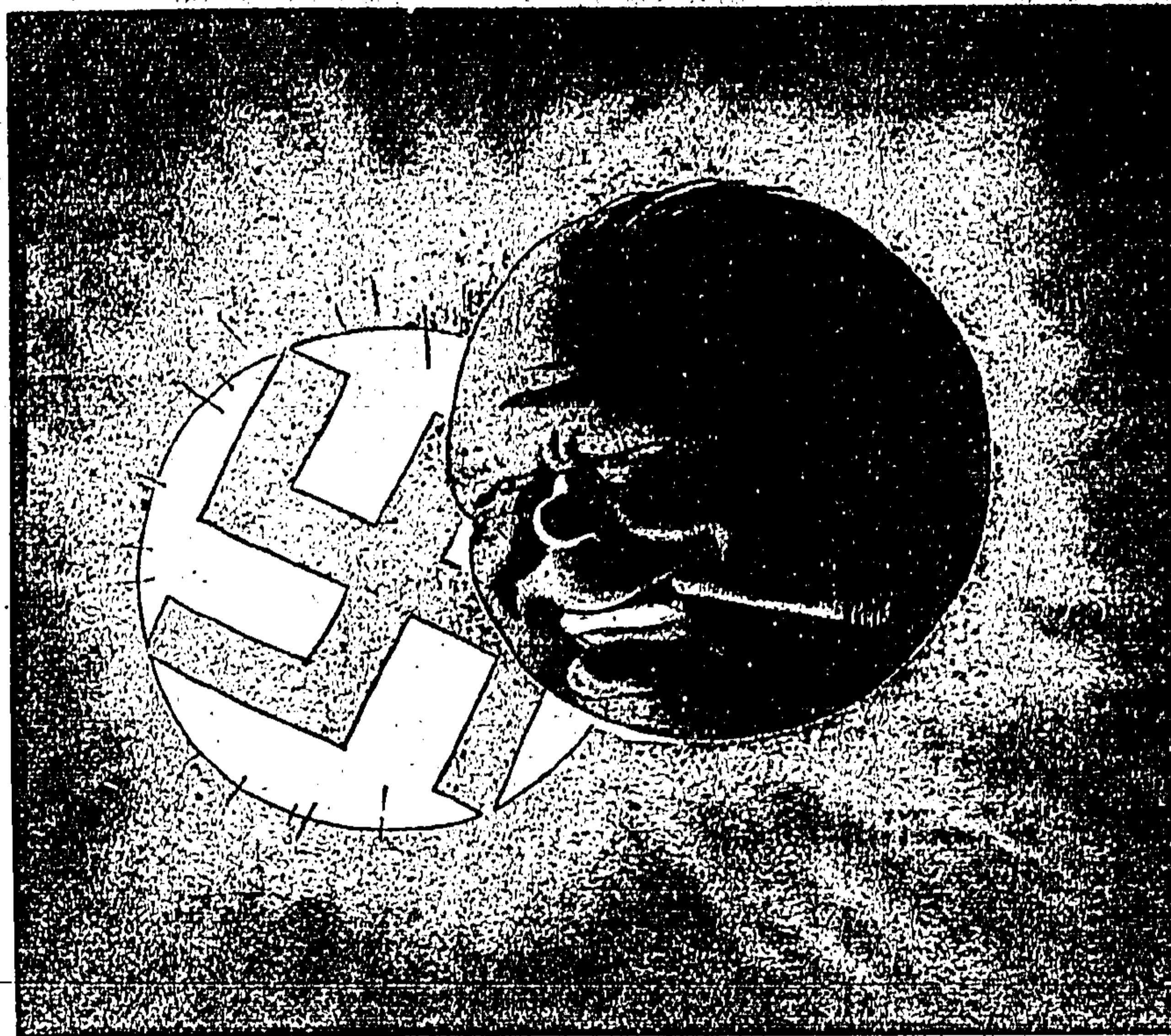
THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

The Christ Church Concert to be held in St. Andrew's Church Hall on Friday at 8.45 p.m. promises a good evening's entertainment. A varied programme will be provided by well-known artists. Miss Yao Tschin-chin whose recent piano forte recital at the Peninsula Hotel delighted all who heard it and won her high praise will play a Mozart Sonata; Helen Lockhart, Sylvie Choy, and John Smith accompanied by Mr. E. O'Neill Shaw will contribute a number of items, and the Choir of the Mandarin Congregation of Christ Church, the high quality of whose singing is already well known to many, will be responsible for half of the programme.

Light humorous items are included—an illuminated Indian club act by Mr. J. T. K. Gilchrist, conjuring tricks by Mr. Les Gibson, a humorous duet by Helen Lockhart and John Smith, and a character sketch by Mr. David Kosick, who, compères the whole show.

An enjoyable evening is guaranteed. Tickets may be bought at the door or from the Vicar of Christ Church.

MAGAZINE PAGE



A Totalitarian Eclipse Has Been Arranged!

Meet the Navy's "ACID DROP"

by Paul Holt

THE odds are that one name will come to the surface, to defeat the Navy's liking for reticence—and privacy, to take its place, when this war is over, with the English names of Blake and Beatty, Nelson and Jellicoe.

It's a Welsh name—Phillips. Christian name Tom. It belongs to little admiral who doesn't sail the seas.

I first heard the name of Vice-Admiral Tom Spencer Vaughan Phillips, mentioned by Winston Churchill at the Guildhall luncheon to the men of the Exeter and the Ajax on February 23.

CHURCHILL, that day, was talking to the Navy. Not to civilians. There were phrases in his speech—"he raised 'amid the tangles of a one-sided neutrality' when he talked about the Cossack rescue of the Altmark men from a Norwegian fjord—which were intended for the world.

But the bulk of his words were for the Navy. He talked about "your friend . . . the one who sank . . . the Graf Spee." And he paid tribute to the men who made the River Plate victory possible. To Sir Henry Harwood and Sir Dudley Pound, the First Sea Lord.

But because I hadn't heard the name mentioned before, I paid more attention when he paid tribute to Vice-Admiral Tom Phillips.

And now he has paid further tribute.

He has made Admiral Tom Phillips Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff. Before, he was deputy chief. Now, it is clear from the Downing-street announcement of his appointment, he takes on when Sir Dudley Pound leaves off. The announcement talks about twenty-four-hour warfare.

WHO is Tom Phillips? Nobody knows him. The lower deck don't know him. They haven't a nickname for him. They don't call him Ginger, which is the name they have for Admiral of the Fleet the Earl of Cork and Orrery.

At the Admiralty, he is well known by sight, but few know him. He is shorter than Napoleon, who stood 5 ft. 6 ins. I'd give him Nelson's 5 ft. 4 ins.



two brains with just over a single brawn . . .

He is, I'd say from a sight of him, on the heavy side of a feather-weight. Say nine stone dead. He has small feet, a grim little rat-trap of a mouth which turns up at the corners. He probably has a lot of secret jokes to himself that nobody, not even Churchill, knows about.

He is fifty-two, the son of an Army colonel and a grandson of one of Queen Victoria's admirals. He has served his time at the Admiralty in the Plans Department, and has been head man of the destroyer force in home waters. He is a mystery man to his fellow admirals. All they know about him is that he is very clever. His only notable foible is that he runs a pencil through Thomas Spencer Vaughan, which are his Christian names, and substitutes Tom.

Why? Is it his joke? Does he mean Tom Thumb? Nobody knows. Nobody dare ask him.

Spotting The Rank LIEUTENANT-COLONEL

A Lieut.-Colonel takes executive command of a regiment or battalion and is the actual officer responsible for the discipline and fitness of his unit.

He is selected for this command from the field officers of the regiment to which he belongs, though occasionally a Lieut.-Colonel from another unit is appointed to command.

The title is derived from the fact that in the old days of the Army the Colonel was usually a General holding post because there was no pay attached to the rank of General as such, and his emoluments had therefore to be provided for by giving him a Coloncy. He then appointed a "duty" (Lieut.-Colonel) at a lower rate of pay to carry on the actual work of command.

For three years, from 1916 to 1919, he kept cruising while the Admiralty, from time to time, would promote him. At decent intervals they would make him acting commander, commander, acting captain, to show that they had not forgotten him. Commander Phillips spent those thirty-six months studying naval strategy and tactics. He worked out new theories, evolved new plans of attack.

He came home from that long vigil in the sun with his head



Pay: £1,209 a year.

Next country on the list?

FOR the first time since war began, the people of Jugo-Slavia are being told as openly as officials dare that they, too, may be drawn into the war.

Their papers are doing things they would not be allowed to do before the invasion of Scandinavia and the Lowlands. They are printing little notices daily saying: "The enemy will rain down death from the skies. He will try to sabotage the army, blow up bridges, mine roads."

One paper came out with an officially inspired article saying that Jugo-Slavia must be prepared to fight an enemy five times her size and another three times her size—meaning Germany and Italy.

These are little things, but when it is realised that five weeks ago they would have brought out protests from Germany regarding "infringement of neutrality and provocation to her great neighbours," you get some idea of the way Jugo-Slavia is facing danger before it is too late.

Not that Jugo-Slavia is strong enough to come out openly with her pro-Adolf feelings. The German Fifth Column is still strong, in spite of the fact that so far more than two hundred have been asked to go home.

THEN the Croats are still being whipped into unrest from outside. Vladko Mihailovic, their chief politician, who made peace with the Serbs for the price of Croat autonomy is being attacked in pamphlets smuggled in from extreme Croats being supported by Italy in a policy to separate Croatia.

Then there is the 600,000 German minority, who have announced that they have at last chosen as leader Dr. Josef Janko from Slovenia, near the Austrian border.

The Serbs are not blind, but they cannot do much more than they are doing now until our policy in the Balkans becomes more definite than it has been, until we tell them: "If the Germans invade, we will send you so much help, and in such form, and in such time."

They feel that they are in a much more dangerous situation than even Romania, because the general opinion here is that, if Germany should invade Jugo-Slavia, Italy would try to seize Croatia and the Dalmatian coast, in order to "protect" her interests.

JUGO-SLAVIA'S reaction to this has been to open her back door to Russia with an economic delegation to Moscow, but the hoped-for Allied help is still undefined. The Germans would object, but they object to everything that tends to get Jugo-Slavia from their grasp.

The other day, in darkened cinemas, their agents showed down leaflets saying that Jugo-Slavia had better kow-tow to Germany, or else . . .

This led to the fiercest anti-German demonstration Belgrade has known since the war began. The police had hardly begun their inquiries before the German Press attaché called on them and complained that the leaflets were the latest manifestation of the British secret service.

These early figures could never pass in front of any background object, because the background pen lines would show through the figure. This difficulty was met by filling in the figure with opaque gray, blue, and white, so the figure blotted out whatever background lines it happened to cross.

Then, too, by putting more than one sheet of celluloid over the background, it became no longer necessary to re-draw the entire figure when, for example, the only action was the waving of a hand.

Just the movement of the hand were drawn on one series of celluloid sheets, the unmoving parts of the figure being drawn just once on a single sheet of celluloid placed under the sheets with the hand animation on them.

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Eward Banse

What does Nazi Germany think of France? Why did Hitler invade Belgium and Holland? Below, Professor Eward Banse reveals the secrets of German thought to you.

He is one of the Nazi hierarchy in Germany, and wrote, in 1933, what was to become the text book of the German military machine. A copy of the book was received in London and, despite strenuous efforts on the part of the Nazis, was translated into English.

Professor Banse's indiscretions permit us to know, in even more astonishing detail than does "Mein Kampf", the reasons that have made Germany the most hated and most feared country the world has ever known.

The words below are the words of Germany, as placed on paper by the author of its modern military text-book.

NOW read what he has to say about his country's neighbours in the west, and remember that this is the opinion of all Nazis and of many Germans who are not Nazis.

We Germans readily admit that the present boundary line is an uncommonly advantageous one for France; but no one must take it unless we modestly indicate our aspirations for the future.

From our point of view the best frontier would run from the Jura along the ridge to the west of the upper Moselle and the upper Meuse and then, bending westwards and keeping south of the chalk and tertiary regions, to the valley of the Somme and so to the sea—or at the very least, along the chalk ridge of Artois.

This frontier has, of course, the disadvantage that it takes in a French population, but that could be got over by multiplying present of these sons and daughters of France to their under-populated motherland.

On the other hand, it possesses great advantages. It would destroy the fortress-like character of the Paris basin, deprive the French army of the strategically most important scrups, and ensure that the opening engagements in the war after next shall take place in a region which has fewer natural defences and from which Paris can be reached more quickly.

Besides that, the Channel ports of Boulogne and Calais, which are essential for holding the pistol to England's head as well as most of the coal and iron (Lille, Brie), will be in our hands. Incidentally, a considerable portion of the country involved was formerly German-speaking—and the rest of it is full of old German (Frankish) place names.

The Maginot Line

THE whole northern and eastern frontier of France has been enormously strengthened since the War; in particular a new defensive scheme, started in 1929, is to make it impregnable by 1934. The main feature of the scheme is the establishment of permanent fortified areas, each occupied by two divisions. Such areas are:—

1.—in the region of the western Alps; from Nice to the upper valley of the Durance and the Arc, which commands the approaches from the Italian river Dora Riparia; and the head of the valley of the Isere, which secures those from the Dora Baltea;

2.—obviously, the opening between the Jura and the Vosges at Belfort.

3.—two in Lorraine; one to the north west of Haguenau and Worth; the other in front of Metz, both connected by an area all prepared for flooding in the Sauer basin to the south of Saargemünd.

Besides these permanent fortified areas, which are located at the natural weak points in the frontier, numerous strongly fortified posts have been planned, if not already constructed—one in front of the Vosges; a couple in front of Saarburg and south east of Metz, which are also encircled behind two fortified areas; a couple west of Metz and south of Longwy; and a completely detached one in the region of the upper Schelde, which has the plain of French Flanders directly on its left; this plain can be flooded by arrangement from somewhere west of Douai to the sea near Calais. There is yet a third means of defence which the French are already getting ready in peace time—road barricades.

The biggest are situated:—in the Jura; behind the ridge of the Vosges; in front of the middle Meuse from Verdun to somewhere north of Mezzeres.

It must not be forgotten that a well-planned group of similar defences in the east of Belgium forms a useful extension of the French line towards the north. When we also consider that the railway system of north eastern France and Belgium has been developed to such a pitch that it can rush an army of millions into defences German territory along thirteen strategic main line railways working in conjunction with motor roads, in a few days, one is bound to admit that the French military authorities have made a splendid and admirable use of their oppor-

French Strength Was Surprise

In the War the French soldier—referred primarily to the northern Frenchman—proved himself a bold fighter with plenty of endurance, even if not quite the Englishman's stubbornness in defence. He knew how to conduct himself in the open, and quickly seized any little advantage that came his way.

And the rapidity with which he pulled himself together after the numerous defeats of the first month of the War and resolutely turned round in full retreat to face us at the decisive battle of the Marne on September 6, 1914, came as a surprise to us.

The artillery on the whole impressed us less than the infantry. In general, it was not so much the individual soldier as the spirit pervading the whole army that maintained the honour of France in the world-war.

Race To

The Coast

In the race to the coast neither the French, in spite of the better



THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME: THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS' SPLENDID CHARGE.

SECRETS of the NAZI WAR MACHINE

That spirit was entirely northern in character, and emanated from that dominant upper class of generals and deputies—embodied in men like Joffre, Nivelle, Petain, Foch and, above all, Clemenceau—who, with a ruthless and admirable energy, never took their eyes off their twofold object, which was to maintain France's greatness and their own preponderance, cost what it might.

Nothing could divert these men from their aim; they were prepared to strike absolutely anything, if only that was achieved.

This ruling class of republican France compels one's admiration; it has no equal in the world for sheer energy; all the more reason then why it must be destroyed.

Never in the past, not even under Napoleon, have the destinies of France been guided by such resolute, such brutally ruthless bands as they are to-day.

Italy Left Us In Lurch

France would have had her war on two fronts also, had not Italy left us in the lurch.

This removed hostile pressure from the French Alps, and enabled her to use the troops assigned to their defence on the decisive northern front, where their numbers, in conjunction with the sudden weakening of the German line by the withdrawal of two army corps, tipped the scale at the battle of the Marne. France was thus able to put her whole strength into the north-eastern front, in addition to which the British expeditionary force took over the left flank.

The lack which the French

higher command had at the Marne

was more than it deserved; for its

plan of campaign was a notably

poorer one than the German, and

its execution left so much to be

desired that it degenerated into a

hazardous retreat.

The execution of the German

plan was not first rate either,

but it only came to grief through

one of its maddest, purely per-

sonal mistakes in the whole of

military history.

This mistake, and this alone,

rescued France from destruction

and presented the French army

with its "victory" of the Marne, a

victory in which it had, so little

belief itself that it only followed

it up tardily and did not begin to

feel that it had won a victory till

September 12.

Even the most essential thing—

namely, to outflank the exposed

right wing of the Germans, who

had retired on the Verdun-

Rhine-Noyon line away—was not

done; all the French accomplished

was to push back the German line

northwards from Noyon.

To be sure, even this turned out

well for them, for it gave the

German line, which became per-

manently established here, an ex-

tremely unhealthy salient and kept

it from the Channel ports, which

were of capital importance for the

landing of English troops.

The artillery on the whole im-

pressed us less than the infantry.

In general, it was not so much the

individual soldier as the spirit

pervading the whole army that

maintained the honour of France

in the world-war.

All French talk about the neces-

sity for "security" is cunningly disguised aggression plus, perhaps, the fear that springs from a bad conscience, seeing how long France has been allowed to work her wicked will on our border lands with almost complete impunity.

As short a while ago as 1919 the French military authorities, prompted by the ambitions I have described, demanded the annexation of the whole left bank of the Rhine, which was only prevented by great difficulty by the English and Americans.

What France would really like to see is a small Germany wedged in between the Rhine and the Oder and split up into numerous independent small states.

All movements calculated to disintegrate Germany, whether inside or outside its borders, are sure of French support.

France invented separation on the Rhine and lets every sort of aid, financial and otherwise, to the German Marxists, of whatever shade of opinion; she planted Poland and Czechoslovakia on our eastern frontier and armed them, and it was she who prevented the union between us and Austria, for the intimidation of whom she also supported the southern Slavs. Wherever we turn in Europe France stands in the way, ready to humiliate and damage us.

But these dragon's teeth which France has sown will, one day surely produce their terrible crop.

In this the enemy were so far successful that they saved the Channel ports, secured a safe manoeuvring ground for the coming British army between Dunkirk and Amiens, at the same time retaining a very numerous population, the richest in Germany, blood, for France, and giving the German line of trenches the most disadvantageous shape imaginable by the salient at Noyon.

All that the Germans could set against that was, the occupation of the coal mining and industrial area of northern France; the rich mines of Brie; and the mere fact of possessing a scrap of French territory, a triumph which was not sufficient, as the course of the War proved, either to intimidate the neutrals or attract the neutrals.

Passing over France's share in the confiscation of the German colonies (the Cameroons and Togoland) also her disgraceful and bloodthirsty behaviour towards German civilians in her colonies, and having already discussed elsewhere her military activities in the Dardanelles, Macedonia, and northern Italy, we will proceed to a few final observations on the fundamental nature of Franco-German relations.

Since her political consolidation in the middle of the 18th century, France has been the arch-enemy of our people and on all the facts of nationality, under French, and in this case perhaps also English, influence, with the object of making the numbers of the German race less formidable by splitting them up politically and withdrawing the Belgian army from Liege to the fortress of Antwerp, which thus became a centre of hostile activity in the rear of our right wing as it hurried south westwards. Antwerp therefore had to be invested by a small force specially detailed for the purpose and was captured, though also a very strong fortress. In only 12 days, unfortunately, the Anglo-Belgian army was able to get away towards the west and establish itself behind the Yser and the dykes of Nieuport which the Belgians pierced, where it formed the exceedingly important left wing of the future permanent front.

In the further course of the War the Flanders front was so obstinately defended by Belgian and English troops that we never succeeded in pushing it in.

From Nieuport on the sea via Ypres and Armentieres to Lens and the foot of the chalk hills of Artois the line ran through the Flanders plain, where the high level of the ground water made the construction of trenches exceptionally difficult and that of dugouts practically impossible. In and rainy weather produced a great quagmire where every man, beast and vehicle sank in and mud-clogged rifles only too often failed to function.

Quite apart from bullets, France was the soldier's hell. To-day Belgium has become a purely French dependency; indeed, from the military point of view it is simply a part of France. There will liege has become a jumping off ground into Germany instead of a barricade against her, and the function of Antwerp is no longer to threaten our right flank but perhaps to provide a take off into Holland.

The only arrangement that would satisfy us is that we should either have Flemish Belgium, which is obviously the right thing on grounds of nationality; or alternatively, the whole of Belgium, considered as the hinterland of north eastern France, the possession of which is also necessary to our security.

The latter alternative is preferable, because the linguistic frontier, which runs from Calais eastwards via St. Omer and Roubaix to Liege, gives a bad line for military purposes.

Our army can only hold Flanders along the line of its natural southern frontier, the hills of Artois, or better still in the valley of the Somme at their foot, from which the natural extension to the Aronne and the upper Meuse follows as a matter of course.

To the passage of the Germans who incidentally offered to restore Belgian neutrality after the war, Belgium was able to oppose the fortresses of Liege and Antwerp, which were admirably constructed and protected by a ring of forts, as well as her army, which took up its position near Louvain.

All French talk about the neces-

LIBERTY, INDEPENDENCE, COUNTRY
Wednesday, MAY 15, 1940.



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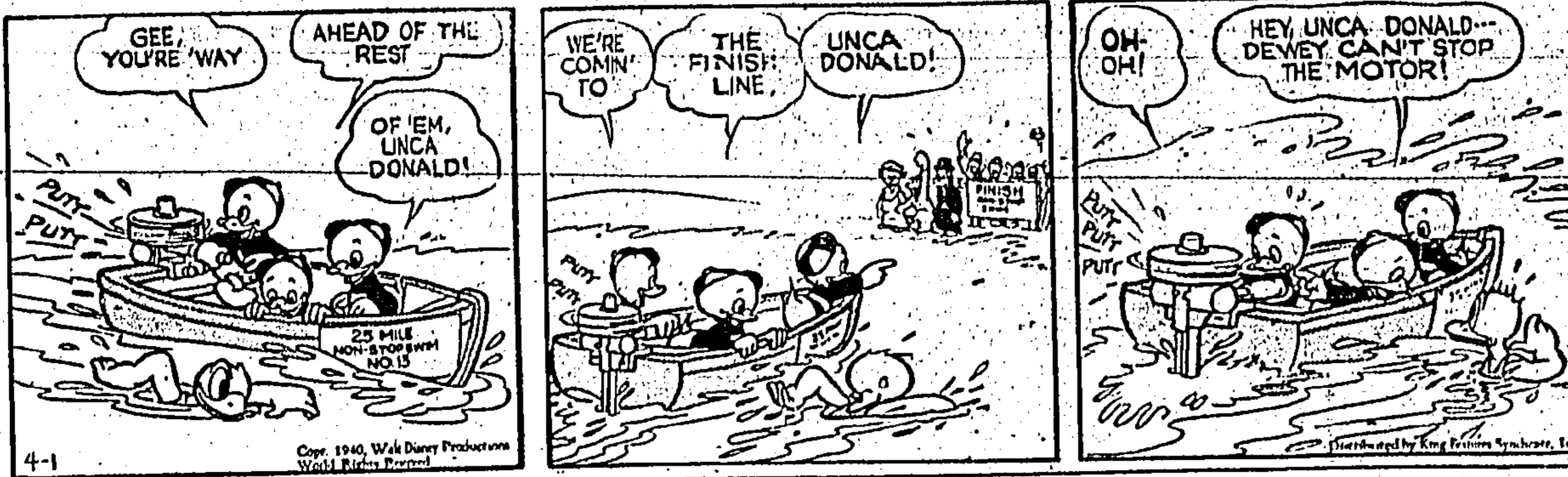
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DONALD DUCK



By Walt Disney

A NEW BLEND

OF

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Casualty list of pets is already up to 1,000,000

AND NOT ONE OF THEM NEED HAVE BEEN DESTROYED

SO great has been the number of pets destroyed in Britain since the outbreak of war that the sale of dog licences has now fallen heavily.

One post office in Central London reports that 25 per cent. fewer licences have been taken out.

Experts say that nearly 1,000,000 dogs and cats were destroyed in the early part of the war.

"There was no need for any of them to go," Colonel Robert Storrey, chief of the National A.R.P. Animals Committee, told a reporter.

"One night last September I saw 80,000 buried in one night," he said. "It upset even hardened veterinary surgeons."

Clinic Quoicks

"As soon as war was declared quoicks formed outside animal clinics all over London and in other big towns."

"Yards became so full of animals which had been destroyed that they could hold no more."

"We were fortunate in finding some land under reclamation in the East End of London, and this site we chose for the greatest single burial of dead pets any one has ever seen."

"Ambulances and vans were sent to clinics all over London to collect them."

Death kiss girl is 'on the spot'

NEW YORK.

BEAUTIFUL Ethel Mittleman, "gangster's moll with a kiss of death," is to-day the central figure of America's greatest under-world drama.

She is held on £12,500 bail to answer questions about her latest lover, Pittsburgh Phil Strauss, named as chief assassin of the Brooklyn "cash-and-bury" syndicate, who sought to put murder on a big business basis.

To-day the District Attorney refused a writ of habeas corpus designed to free Ethel. "The girl is on the spot," he said. "She will almost certainly be killed to ensure her silence, if she leaves jail."

Pittsburg Phil, the man of whom it is said, "He would rather kill than drink an ice-cream soda," lavished money on Ethel.

She was wearing several of his gifts—three diamond rings, a diamond bracelet and a fur coat—when she was picked up by the police.

In a vault to which she and the key was more jewellery, believed to be part of the loot of a £25,000 robbery in Florida.

Ethel, a tall and stately Brunette, with carefully permed hair and



WITH THE INDIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE

Most "Distinguished Gathering" in History
MANY FAMOUS NAMES IN DIVORCE LISTS

FAMOUS people crowded into the Divorce Court in London last month to tell the Judges the stories of their shattered romances.

They helped make the divorce list at the Easter sittings, the most distinguished in history.

In five weeks, the five Judges were expected to solve the matrimonial tangles of 1,445 couples.

There will be little difficulty in 706 cases. For these will be undefended—none of the husbands and wives against whom actions are being brought will deny the allegations.

The undefended list also included the petition of Captain David Margesson, Chief Government Whip and the "power behind the throne" in the Conservative Party.

Mrs. Frances Margesson is a wealthy American. They have been married about twenty-four years and have one son and two daughters.

Captain Margesson has been Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, and Chief Whip since 1931. He has been Conservative Member for Rugby since 1924, before that representing the Upton division of West Ham.

Both Sir Malcolm Campbell and his wife, Lady Dorothy Evelyn Campbell, are asking for a divorce.

The famous racing motorist married in 1920, when he was an unknown trial on the racing tracks.

A marriage that was "front page news" in July last year comes before the Judge.

It is that of the Earl of Craven and Miss Irene Meyrick, daughter of the late Mrs. Kate Meyrick, once London's night-club "queen."

Their marriage was kept secret for three months.

The young earl—he was born in 1917—is asking for a decree of nullity. The Countess of Craven has a cross-petition for the restitution of conjugal rights.

In January this year, the Countess of Craven announced that she had given birth to a daughter.

Another contested divorce suit is that brought by Viscount Long of Wraxall. Lady Long is defending the suit.

They were married in 1933, when Lady Long was nineteen years old. She is a granddaughter of the Earl of Wemyss.

Sir Henry John Delves Broughton, the eleventh baronet, will not contest the action which is being brought by his wife, Lady Vera Edith Broughton, whom he married twenty-five years ago.

Lady Broughton is the daughter of Boscawen T. Griffith-Boscawen, of Trevlyn Hall, Rossett, Denbighshire.

Another divorce action which will not be defended is that by Mrs. Graven Smirke against her husband, Charles Smirke the jockey who is thirty-three.

Married Before

They were married in August, 1938. Mrs. Smirke, who is Tommy Dundas, the crooner in Harry Roy's band, was formerly the wife of Jack Barker, the radio comedian. Smirke has also been married before. His marriage with his first wife was annulled in 1937.

Smirke is one of our best-known jockeys, having won the Derby twice in three years, on Windsor Lad in 1934 and on Mahmoud in 1936.

Three years ago Major Sir Francis Fetherston-Godley was given a knighthood for his public services. He has been a prominent worker for the British Legion.

Lady Kathleen Fetherston-Godley is now bringing an action for divorce against her husband, whom she married twenty years ago.

A divorce petition brought by Mrs. Phyllis Ann Kermode (Miss Phyllis Robins, the violin and radio star) against Mr. David Eric Kermode, whom she married in 1929, has also been transferred from the reserve list of actions standing over to the ordinary defended list.

UNCLE IS IN HONGKONG

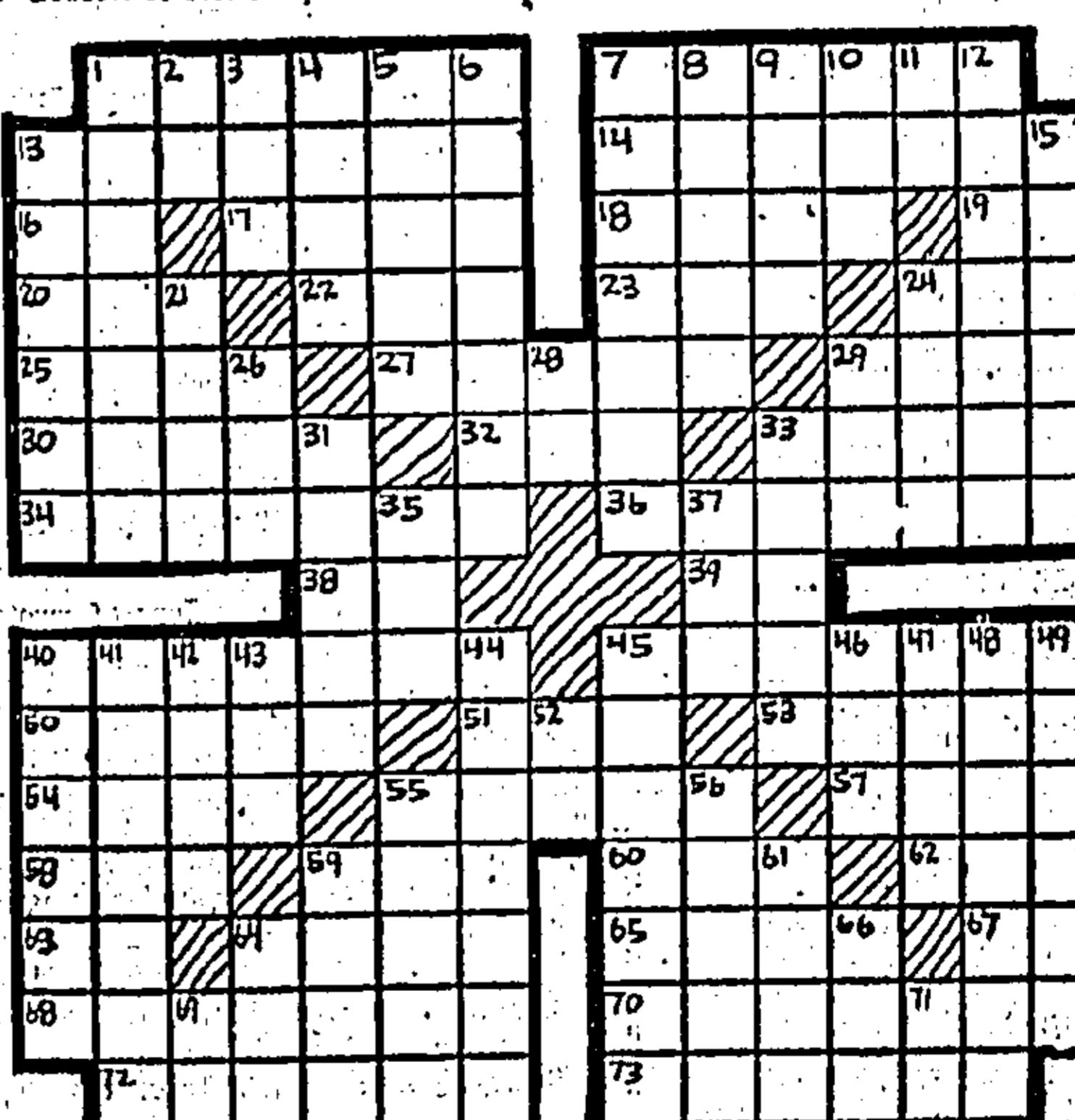


Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

1	Explosive	15	Russian stockade
2	Wedge-shaped	16	Sails to command
3	W. D. R.'s son	17	Put in the
4	Spooch	18	Evergreen tree
5	How	19	Delayed by
6	Scarecrow	20	Parts of grain
7	Constellation	21	Indian contributions
8	Tip of roof	22	Room (Spanish)
9	Tip of life	23	Ocean
10	Perch	24	Wet and 1
11	Is appropriate	25	Fish trap
12	Unusual	26	Flame
13	Run away	27	Forces open
14	Frankenstein	28	Complicated
15	monster" of Hebrew	29	Surprised particle
16	Heads	30	Most loved
17	Beaters	31	Violent
18	Otherwise	32	Violent
19	God	33	Duel
20	Dry	34	Dueling sword
21	Organizations	35	Monarchs
22	Aah" (proy.)	36	Monarchs of birth-control
23	Brown color	37	Strengthen
24	Man's name	38	Strengthen
25	Guernsey stall	39	Strengthen
26	Reed container	40	Strengthen
27	Make mistakes	41	One (Gimme)
28	Caliph	42	Boi
29	Trumpet and	43	Boi
30	Crook	44	Boi
31	Codgers of discord	45	Fronton



WOODEN SHOES PUTSCH

AMSTERDAM

The German Press has started a big advertising campaign to recommend wooden shoes as the "great fashion novelty of 1940."

Soon it is stated, the happy clatter on the pavement will show that this old handicraft has not died out and that Germany possesses in sufficient quantities."

Leather is strictly rationed in Germany and it is impossible to get shoes

re-soled without a special permit.

HOME RACING PLANS

London, May 14.

The Jockey Club and National Hunt Committee announced that racing will be resumed in Manchester and Lanark on May 10.—Reuter.

Germany possesses in sufficient quantities."

Leather is strictly rationed in Germany and it is impossible to get shoes

re-soled without a special permit.

'KEPLER'

COD with MALT

Liver Oil

Extract

LIVER OIL

BOTTLED

HAS FACE SLAPPED Briton Insulted By Italians

ROME, May 14 (Reuter).—Lord Hardwick, a friend of Bruno Mussolini, had his face slapped last night at a cabaret show because he threw an anti-British poster off his table.

He was then detained for a couple of hours in a police station on the ground that his papers were not in order.

Students-Demonstrate

Anti-Alied student demonstrations were also held in various provincial towns, including Milan where the Prefecture appeared on the balcony of the Prefecture and acknowledged the cheers of the demonstrators, and at Naples where thousands of students with Italian and German flags and pictures of the King and Duke marched in the Palace of the Crown Prince cheering the House of Savoy and Il Duce.

The demonstrators later sang patriotic songs outside the offices of the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy.

ITALIAN CRISIS

FROM PAGE ONE

additional military measures, bringing her armed forces to a total of 700,000 men.

The reports also said Jugoslav military planes were constantly patrolling the Adriatic coast.

Warned To Leave Italy

WASHINGTON, May 14 (Reuter).—American citizens in Italy are being warned to leave the country, Mr. Cordell Hull stated at a Press conference to-day.

This represents a change in the Government's attitude towards the possibility of Italy entering the war.

Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, stated ten days ago that no consideration was being given at the State Department to the issue of such a warning.

Alexandria Precautions

CAIRO, May 14 (Reuter).—Civil inhabitants of frontier towns in the western desert are being evacuated where necessary.

The military governor has ordered reservists of the Army and Navy now on the retired list to hold themselves in readiness for instant recall.

The leading Italian bank in Alexandria has paid its employees two months' salary in advance.

Reinforcement of the fleet at Alexandria by British and French warships continues.

NETHERLANDS SURRENDERS

FROM PAGE ONE

miles, are evidently waiting for the main German forces.

Amsterdam In Flames

AMSTERDAM, May 14 (UPI).—Amsterdam is one mass of flames.

The oil supplies in Amsterdam have been set on fire, says a Dutch High Command statement, and huge fires are now raging throughout the city.

Embassies To Remain

BRUSSELS, May 14 (Reuter).—The semi-official Belgian news agency states that the situation continues to improve and adds that there is no question of the Allied embassies leaving the capital.

Quiet In Brussels

BRUSSELS, May 14 (Reuter).—Everything is more or less quiet here to-day. There have been no further bombings up to a late hour in the afternoon.

The morale of the populace is excellent.

Now Defence Positions

BRUSSELS, May 14 (Reuter).—To-day's communiqué states:

"During the night of May 13, Belgian forces took up, in good order without suffering any losses, new defence positions in accordance with the plan of operations."

"They are supported by the Allied armies."

"At Namur our troops are strongly resisting the violent attacks of mechanised troops supported by aerial bombardment."

"During yesterday, Belgian motorised units and cavalry corps fought a brilliant engagement in the region of Gette."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Donations to Charitable And Other Funds

The following is a list of subscriptions received to date for credit of the British War Organisation Fund, Hongkong.

Previously acknowledged \$523,372.71; Evan M. Davies (monthly) \$10; John Macdonald (monthly) \$10; Mr. & Mrs. C. W. M. Churn \$24.50; F. Linnehan \$20; J. S. Dunnitt (monthly) \$20; Mr. & Mrs. J. G. D. D. \$10; The locally engaged staff of Cable & Wireless Ltd. \$10; Wm. Powell, Ltd. \$20; the Foreign Staff of the I.M.C. Telephone Co. \$10; Mr. & Mrs. C. F. French \$10; Some of the Chinese Staff of Holt's Wharf \$42.01; A. H. Guinness (monthly) \$10; D. G. Day (monthly) \$12; Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Jackson \$20; W. J. Muller (monthly) \$10; "High Men" \$5; Members of the Indian Company of the Hongkong Police \$10; Mr. & Mrs. March (monthly) \$10; Mr. & Mrs. Alan Purnell (monthly) \$10; Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Silva-Neto Jr. \$1.

Belgians Resisting

BRUSSELS, May 14 (Reuter).—Many local engagements at various points were announced by the Belgian

NAZIS IN SEDAN

FROM PAGE ONE

battle of the River Meuse—may decide the war in the Low Countries.

The Germans claim that their armes and air force everywhere are making lightning progress, well ahead of schedule in the drive designed to seize Dutch and Belgian bases for a "blitzkrieg" attack on England, and possibly an assault on the Maginot Line.

Despatches from Allied sources confirm much of the success claimed by the German High Command.

History's Greatest Battle

However, these reports added that tremendous Allied power is being thrown into the struggle between modern mechanised units and air fleets, experts describe this as being perhaps the greatest battle of all history.

Hundreds of thousands of aeroplanes and tanks are engaged, but the conflict has spread so widely, and the German thrusts have been so rapid that accurate estimates are at present impossible.

In swift succession the Germans have claimed to have broken through the "fortresses of Holland" and the interior fortified defence area, slashed a path through to Rozendaal near the southwestern Dutch coast between Rotterdam and Antwerp, and to have advanced to Rotterdam and the Utrecht area."

It is also claimed that the Germans have broken through the Belgian defence line and forced the Belgians into retreat in a westerly direction.

Brussels, Antwerp In Danger

If this is correct, both Brussels and Antwerp are threatened; however, the German positions are by no means clear.

The Nazis also boast that they have broken through the combined Belgian and French defences south and west of the fortified city of Liege, and to have driven across the Meuse in the Dinant area to strike at France.

Paris reports state that a great battle between mechanised forces is being fought in the Verdun sector, and that the Germans suffered tremendous loss of life in their advance across the Meuse towards the Maginot Line defences which are behind the river.

London Admission

LONDON, May 14 (Reuter).—The Germans have made rapid progress with a large force and armoured columns in the Ardennes region in Belgium.

They have been opposed by French cavalry and Belgian Chasseurs but, late yesterday afternoon, the German advance guards reached the Meuse at a number of points.

Further German forces continued to arrive throughout the night and they have probably now reached the river at all crossing points.

The spearhead of the German drive in this region is towards Sedan. Most of their armoured units have been directed towards Sedan.

These met the French advance unit yesterday near Sedan and there was an extremely sharp engagement.

The German units were backed by low flying aircraft and artillery.

The secondary German drive is being made towards Dinant.

French Communiqué

PARIS, May 14 (Reuter).—Today's communiqué says:

"In Belgium north of the Meuse we continued our advance movements and our organisation according to plan."

"The enemy has attacked our actual front at two points. He was repulsed with heavy loss to his tanks.

"On the Meuse, south of Namur, the Germans attempted to cross the river at several points. We launched counter-attacks and fighting continues, more especially in the region of Sedan where the enemy is making a momentous effort with furious obstinacy at the expense of heavy casualties."

"German local attacks in the region of the Moselle were repulsed with losses."

"Our aviation, powerfully and efficiently intervened in the battle. Moreover many aerial reconnaissances were made during the night of May 13."

"Bombing expeditions have been successfully carried out on strategic points and on military convoys."

"During these aerial encounters, 15 enemy planes have been brought down in our territory."

Battle Of Meuse Is On

PARIS, May 14 (Reuter).—The Germans are steadily battering at the whole of the 250 mile front.

The most important part of the front, according to well-informed military circles, is the Ardennes region in Belgium and the line of the Meuse.

The great battle of the Meuse can be said to have begun yesterday evening.

Today will probably see the advance guard of the massive German forces attempt to cross the Meuse.

The situation in Holland is described as extremely grave.

The Germans have advanced in the Arnhem region and are pushing fiercely towards Rotterdam where they may be joined by the troops who are holding out there.

Courageous Dutch Resistance

The Dutch are still resisting strongly with splendid courage.

The most reassuring factor is that the bulk of the Belgian and French forces are continuing to take their positions north of central Belgium without being appreciably disturbed by the enemy.

Fighting continues east of the line on which the Allied Command intends to give battle.

All day yesterday a great battle was waged between French and German armoured columns.

Liege is still holding out. The great battle in that region has not yet commenced.

Belgians Resisting

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KING'S MOTHER ENDANGERED

FROM PAGE ONE

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Despatches from Allied sources confirm much of the success claimed by the German High Command.

History's Greatest Battle

PARIS, May 14 (Reuter).—It is revealed here that detachments of German parachutists descended at the Chateau Leaken, where Queen Elizabeth, King Leopold's mother, has been staying in the past few days.

The Germans were quickly mopped up.

The Queen's only comment was that it was an incident of no importance beside Belgium's trials.

OBITUARY

U.S. Woman Anarchist Dies In Toronto

Toronto, May 14.

The death has occurred of Emma Goldman, world famous anarchist.

United Press.

Known as "Red Emma" she was born in Russia in 1869 of Jewish parents and when 12 was taken to the United States. Put to work almost at once, she endured for several years the lot of the immigrant factory worker in America. Feelings of bitterness thus created were stirred to action by the execution of seven anarchists in 1887 for a bomb outrage in Chicago which caused seven deaths.

She became one of the most fiery speakers for the cause and joined company with Alexander Berkman, who, although only 18, was already a prominent agitator. In a wages dispute at Pittsburgh in 1892 an outbreak of violence led to a number of the workers being shot down. Berkman in retaliation attempted to shoot Henry C. Frick, Carnegie's partner, but missed. He was arrested and spent 14 years in gaol. This further embittered Emma Goldman.

In 1901 President McKinley was shot and killed. She was accused of being connected with the crime, but cleared herself. Thereafter for many years she and Berkman, when released, conducted their propaganda with little interference.

In 1919 they resolved to go to Russia which had then been under Bolshevik rule for two years. The United States Government pleased at the news, provided a steamer for the purpose and put on board 247 other persons whom it regarded as undesirables. Emma announced that her object was "to organise the Russian friends of American freedom." In two years she and Berkman returned to America and denounced the Bolshevik regime as a tyranny a hundred times worse than the Tsarism because done in the name of the people.

He added that, as the film would be coming as far as Manila, he hoped it would be screened in Hongkong—particularly as London had now acquiesced in its presentation.

His own verdict on the picture, based on his 25 attendances, was: "Well, the first five times were the best. However, it is a great picture."

He added that, as the film would be coming as far as Manila, he hoped it would be screened in Hongkong—particularly as London had now acquiesced in its presentation.

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"Well, the first five times were the best. However, it is a great picture."

About 25 of Hollywood's top-liners

joined Mr. Birdwell as their

clients. A few are Ronald Colman, Charles Boyer, Carole Lombard, Marlene Dietrich, Janet Gaynor, Loretta Young, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Paulette Goddard, Vivian Leigh, William Powell, Joan Blondell, and Dick Powell. The picture

firm whose house-hands include Selznick International, and Columbia, along with all Walter Wanger and Alexander Korda productions.

The best-seller "Ring Doorknobs"

has won Mr. Birdwell recognition as a writer of other than "build-up" copy for film stars. It deals lightly with some of his experiences as a globe-trotting reporter for more than 20 newspapers.

Menzies Requests More Recruits

CANBERRA, May 14 (Reuter).—Mr. G. R. Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister, appealed for recruits for overseas service in a broadcast speech to-day.

He pointed out that Australia's home defence was more assured than a year ago and urged the necessity for rapid training of troops for overseas.

He declared: "The enemy is not waiting, and hopes that we shall not be there or be there too late. I can on Australia to give him his answer."

OPPORTUNISM BY JAPAN LIKELY

British Interests In China Nervous

PEKING, May 14 (Reuter).—Sur-

mises that the Japanese might use the intensified European situation to create further difficulties for British interests in China would seem to re-

ceive support.

A statement from the Anti-British Society has appeared in the local

press that the anti-British movement

will be re-started shortly.

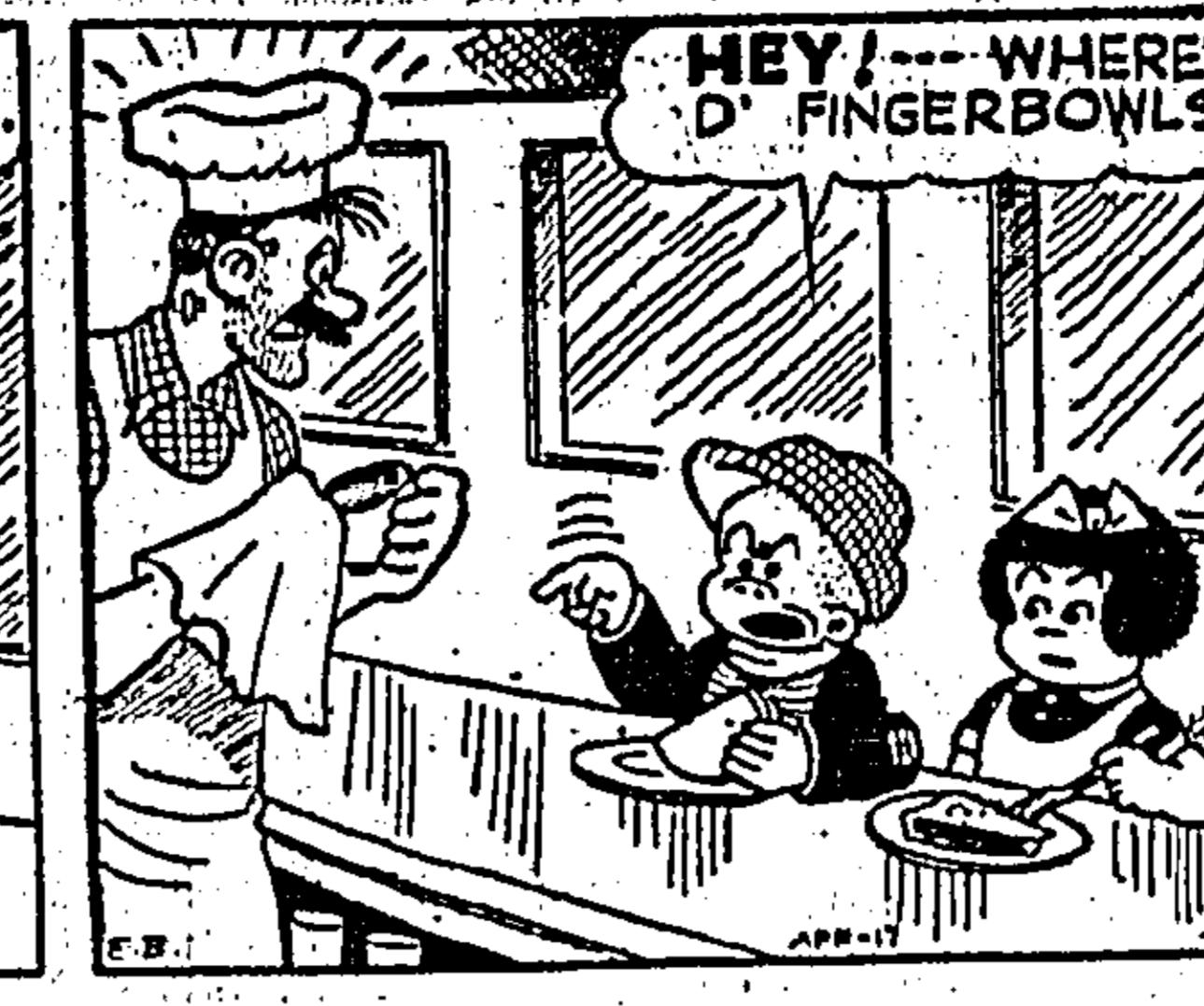
It is reliably reported that the Japanese military authorities here

have unofficially approached Allied

NANCY.



By Ernie Bushmiller



Mental experts reveal amazing facts about Nazi Leader

Goering's Life in Padded Cell

'Mad fits of rage': Dope Maniac Tried to strangle nurse

By Leonard Clairment

STOCKHOLM.

TO-DAY, for the first time, I am able to reveal the story how Hermann Goering, Hitler's right hand man, was detained in a Swedish mental hospital as a raving drug fiend.

Here are the medical case details of the man who now commands the Nazi Air Force.

Goering was put in a padded cell. Special watch was put over him because of his violent fits of rage.

He threatened women nurses with a dagger. He tried to strangle a woman nurse with his bare hands.

Here now is the real truth of what happened to Goering during the time when, according to official Nazi records, he was "taking refuge" in Italy after the famous Munich "Putsch" in 1923.

Actually Goering fled from Munich to take refuge with his wife's relatives in Sweden. At that time he was married to the Baroness Carin Fock, of Stockholm.

His wife's parents took him under their protection. Then they were faced with the problem of handing him over to a mental home because of his addiction to drugs.

German and Swedish authorities have kept the facts dark. But now, after consulting Swedish legal records, I can reveal the full facts. They were brought to light by research into a legal case labelled Goering v. Kantzow, which started in Stockholm in April, 1922.

'Not A Fit Father'

Carin Goering, the German Field-Marshal's wife, who was then captain — had formerly been married to a man named Kantzow. When their marriage was dissolved, the courts gave the custody of her son, Thomas, to the father.

After she married Goering, she tried to get custody of the child again, so that he could be raised in a German family.

The Kantzow family claimed that Goering was not a fit father for the boy. An affidavit by Goering's own family physician was read in court:

It is hereby certified that Captain Goering is a victim of morphine, and that his wife Carin Goering, nee Baroness Fock, suffers from epilepsy, for which reason their home must be considered inappropriate for her son Thomas. Kantzow.

Stockholm, April 16th, 1922.

Karl A. R. Lundberg.

After much debating, the case was postponed until April 27, at which time Kantzow's legal representative informed the Court that Hermann Goering, due to his brain trouble, was at the time an inmate at the Langbro Psychopathic Hospital. Again the case was postponed, this time until May 11.

At the third trial a statement had been procured from the famous Swedish psychiatrist, Professor Olof Kinberg, who had Goering under close observation and treatment at the Langbro Psychopathic Hospital. It read:

Captain Hermann Goering, who is to begin a cure from the consequences of narcotics, contracted during extreme physical pain, is expected to be restored.

Children love its taste
Mothers know it's safe

CASTORIA
THE LAXATIVE
FOR CHILDREN

A pure vegetable preparation.
Thorough, yet gentle in action.
Will not grip. Try it.

GOERING IN THE GREAT WAR



Goering in 1916, when he was with Richthofen's squadron.

At Captain Goering's trial of morphine and a man's history, Carin Goering, fell from her seat, held by epilepsy and all the time she was alone with her son Thomas Kantzow, in jail.

Stockholm, April 16, 1922.
Carl A. R. Lundberg
by his

HERE is the actual affidavit certifying Goering as a morphine addict. It was produced in court during the legal battle between Goering and his wife for the custody of their son.

"So My Boy will Live!"

Why A Mother Weeps

WHEN the London "Sunday Pictorial" quietly broke the news that a sad-eyed widow had eighteen-year-old son had escaped the gallows by a Home Office reprieve, she broke down and wept unrestrainedly.

Loved His Mother

Then a faint smile of relief brightened her pale face and she murmured: "I am so glad my boy will live."

The son, Jack Humphreys, of Canterbury-road, Davyhulme, Manchester, was sentenced to death at Leeds Assizes for the murder of his aunt, Miss Sarah Jane Brooks, at her home, Coniston Mount, Stanningley, Leeds. The jury made a strong recommendation of mercy.

Miss Brooks was found dead with stab wounds after a struggle had been made to the house. Humphreys was found to have taken the police to a place where he had hidden £200 taken from the premises.

He said he killed her while they were listening to the radio.

His counsel pleaded that there was evidence of insanity in the family.

URGES HITLER SILENCE

Washington, May 14. Senator Theodore F. Green has urged the Government and economic leaders to restrain from denunciations of Hitler, lest it create a war psychology and push the United States into war.

"I could be arrested for what I think of him, but we will best serve the interests of our own country if we remain out of the war," he said. — *United Press.*

SHOP TO BEST ADVANTAGE AT

THE ASIA COY

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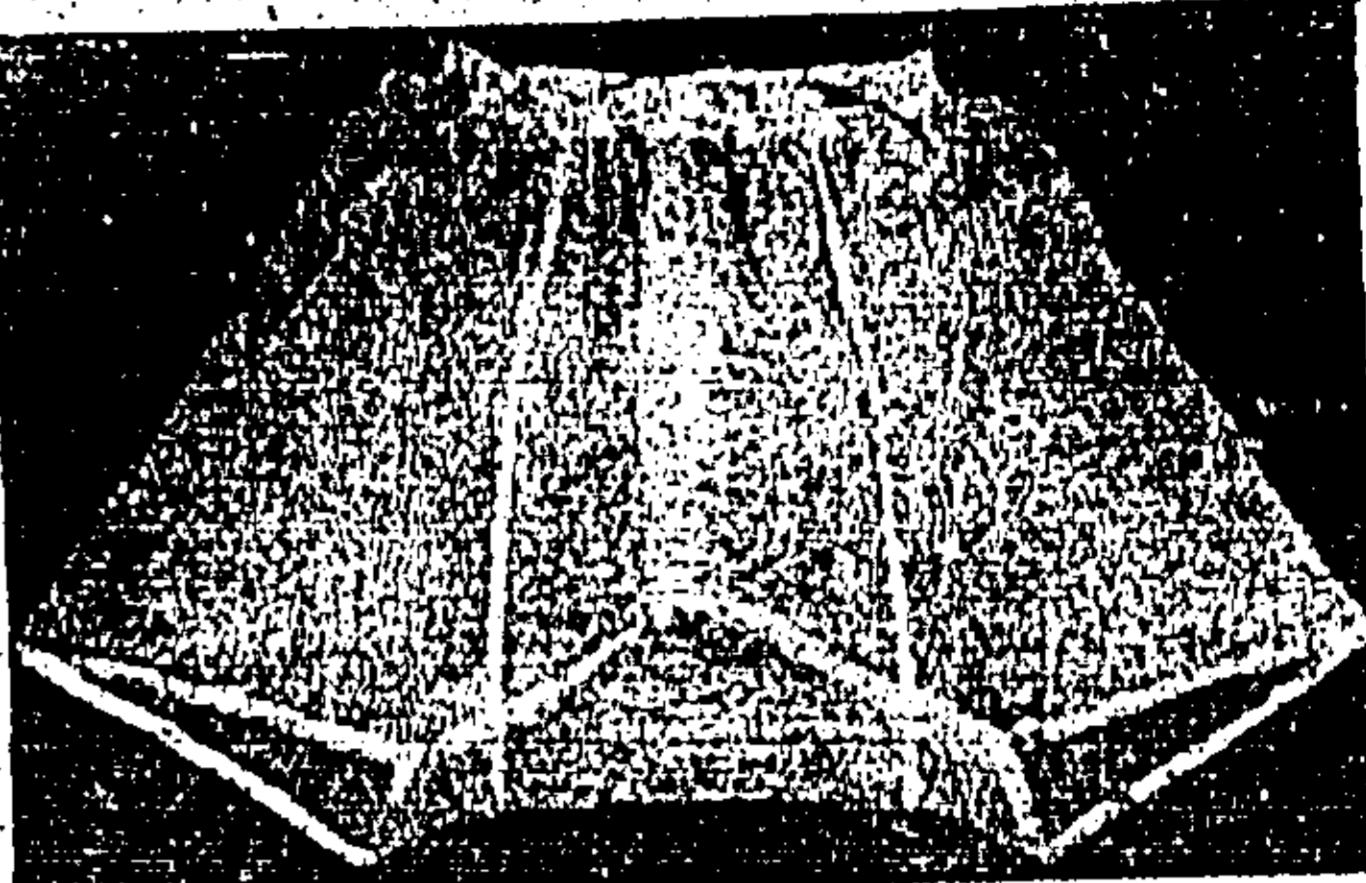
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Victor Sylvester (No Vocal)

It's a lovely day to-morrow
Good morning "Babes in arms".

Fragrant flowers. Tango.

Love bells. Tango.

The lady is a "tramp".

There'll never be another you. Liebestraum.

L'amour toujours l'amour.

Over the rainbow "Wizard of Oz".

Where or When. Maria, my own. Rumba.

Green eyes. Rumba.

Harry Roy and Orch.

Good morning. Are you havin' any fun.

Rosita. You never miss the old faces.

Man with the mandoline.

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We won't be long out there.

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Hongkong Telegraph

FOUNDED 1861 三拜禮 號五十月五英港香 WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1940. 日九初月四

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POST OFFICE

INWARD MAIIS

Air Mail by "Air France Direct Service"—Paris date, 8th May.
May 16.
Java and Manila May 16.
Manila May 16.
Shanghai May 16.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service" London date 8th May May 16.
Canton May 16.
Japan and Shanghai May 16.
Manila May 16.
Europe via Suez and Straits May 16.
Sandakan May 16.
Shanghai May 16.
Canton May 17.
Haliphong May 17.
Japan and Shanghai May 17.
Shanghai and Amoy May 17.
Straits and Manila May 17.
U.S.A., Honolulu, and Japan (San Francisco date, 18th April) May 17.
U.S.A., Honolulu, and Japan (San Francisco date, 23rd April) May 17.
Shanghai May 18.

OUTWARD MAIIS

Wednesday, May 16.
Haliphong 3 p.m.
Amoy 7 p.m.
Japan 7 p.m.
Straits 7 p.m.
U.S.A., Central and South America and Canada via San Francisco (No. Parcels for Canada only)—due San Francisco, 31st May.
K. P. O.
Parcels May 15, 4 p.m.
Reg. May 15, 5 p.m.
Ord. May 15, 5.30 p.m.
G. P. O.
Parcels May 15, 4 p.m.
Reg. May 15, 5 p.m.
Ord. May 15, 7 p.m.
Air Mail for Indo-China, Iran, and France (Paris and Northern Provinces only) by the "Air France Airways Direct Service"—due Paris 23rd May.
K. P. O.
Reg. 5 p.m.
Ord. 5.30 p.m.
G. P. O.
Reg. 5 p.m.
Ord. 7 p.m.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Director, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive.

By order of the Board.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders

The Fifty-Ninth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Wednesday, the 22nd May, 1940, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1939.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th May to the 22nd May, 1940, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1940.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—

The Hon. General Secretary, HKSPC, Old City Hall,
The Inspector, 49, Pokfulam Road, 1st floor.

The Inspector, 82, Stone Nullah Lane, 2nd Floor.

The Inspector, 12, Sai Yeung Choi St., Kowloon.

The Inspector, 52, Argyle St., Kowloon.

All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society.

The Informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.



BIGGEST RAID DAY OF WAR

Shrapnel Showers On To Streets

BRITAIN had its biggest air raid day of the war last month.

From South-East Scotland right down to the Thames Estuary and beyond, Nazi raiders tried to penetrate our defences.

R.A.F. pursuit planes were sent up to engage the enemy, anti-aircraft batteries blazed away and, in some towns, showers of shrapnel fell in the streets.

Housewives stood at their front doors watching the shell bursts. Children in schools calmly went on with their lessons.

No attack on any land objective was reported, but two trawlers were bombed and machine-gunned off Scotland, while a steamer off the East Coast radioed that she, too, was being attacked.

The day's casualties were nil, though a woman in a Tyneside town had her glasses broken by shrapnel.

GRAF SPEE got him

NAZI PLANE got him

SHARKS nearly got him

PUT THIS NEW COLOUR-THRILL ON YOUR LIPS!

Luscious, transparent South Sea Colour...the most glamorous reds ever put into Lipstick



Some Lipstick reds actually repel a man; others he thinks are becoming... but there are certain reds that really make his heart beat fast with desire for possession of the girl. There are five exciting South Sea reds found in TATTOO Lipsticks especially selected from all colours because of their strange power to enchant. Try it yourself... and seal. You'll also discover that TATTOO is the most lastingly brilliant lipstick you have ever used, and that it actually makes your lips softer, smoother, oh so much more luscious. See these five exciting colours at your favourite store. There are various sizes at special low prices.

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Hongkong

But he's gone back to sea

JOHN GILL, twenty-two-year-old Sunderland seaman who was a prisoner in the Graf Spee, turned up to see his mother with his arm in a sling. A Nazi plane bombed and machine-gunned his ship on his first voyage since coming home, and he got a flesh wound.

But he left home again to rejoin his ship.

His mother, who lives in St. Bede's terrace, Sunderland, said: "He told me that two members of the crew were killed, and the chief engineer was hurt."

Gill was a seaman in the Whitby steamer Stromness, the last merchant vessel to be sunk by the raider Graf Spee.

He was thrown into the sea from a boat, while he was lowering it. The captain kept sharks away from him by throwing coal at them.

One of the first shells that hit the Graf Spee during the battle of the River Plate buried him fifteen feet, but he was unhurt.

HELPERS THANKED

In connection with the Bridge, Mahjong, Poker, Swiss Game and Billiards—Un Party which was arranged on the spur of the moment and held recently at the Kowloon Cricket Club, Mrs. Evelyn Harlow writes to thank Messrs. R. B. Landis and Wallace Horner for carrying out a chance idea of hers, with extraordinary energy and decision, and making such a great success of it.

The approximate sum of \$600 realized will be handed to the Treasurer of the British War Organisation Fund.

Mrs. Harlow also thanks the Committee and members of the K.C.C., who lent the Club with such good will; the ladies and gentlemen who kindly helped with the arrangements, and those who so generously supported the effort, a large number of whom were members of the American community.

And Click Went The Camera

Photographer R. Saidman was on a routine visit to a Fighter Command station when a bell rang.

A mechanic standing near him whispered: "This is the real thing. Raiders have been sighted."

In less than a minute three pilots had scrambled into their suits. A Spitfire had roared into the air. Two others followed it almost at once.

Photographer Saidman took these dramatic pictures of the scene.



RADIO

31.49 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles)
ZBW, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and

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"The New World"

Broadcast by Z. B. W. on a Frequency of 845 k.c. and on Short Wave from 1-2.15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 0.62 m.c.s. per second.

12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Keith Falkner (Baritone) and the New Mayfair Orchestra.

1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.02 Louis Levy and His Gaumont British Symphony.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Variety with Issy Bonn, Frances Day, Leslie Hutchinson and Others.

2.15 Close Down.

0.00 A Programme of Latest Dance Music.

7.02 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

7.05 London Relay—"No Man's Time" Variety.

7.30 London Relay—The News.

8.00 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Songs by Kirsten Flagstad (Soprano).

8.15 Dvorak—Symphony No. 5 in E Minor, Op. 95 ("The New World").

The Royal Albert Hall Orchestra conducted by Sir Landon Ronald.

8.53 Two Songs from Opera by Luigi Forte (Tenor).

9.01 The Regimental Band of H.M. Coldstream Guards.

9.15 London Relay—News Summary.

9.30 Magazine Feature Programme No. 2.

Including recorded talk by an Australian journalist on a British Fighter squadron, by an Indian officer in the Indian Army, and by a Welsh trawler skipper whose ship was shelled and sunk by U-boat.

9.45 Dance Music by Harry Roy and His Orchestra.

10.00 Grand Variety Programme.

11.00 Close Down.

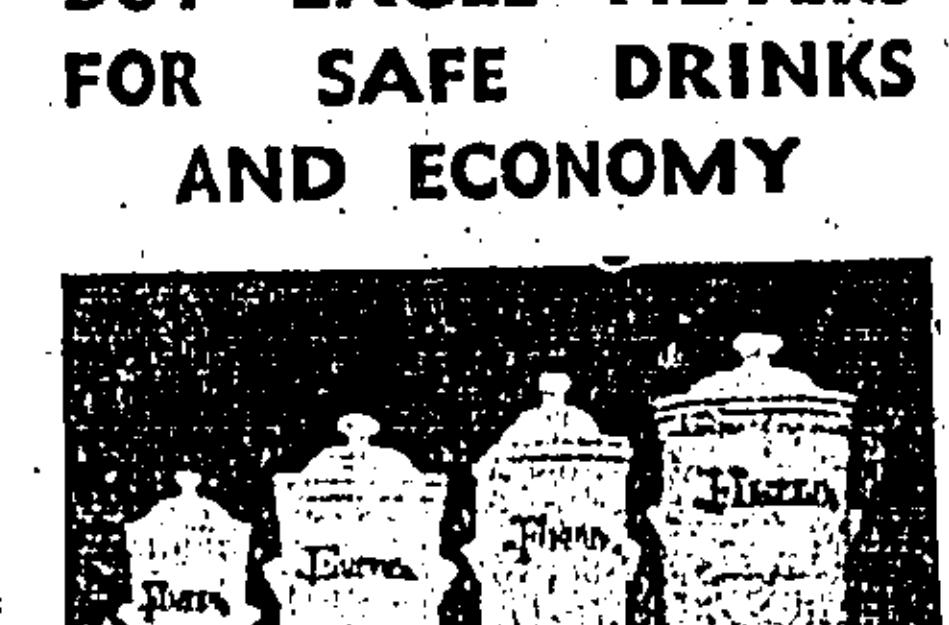
Christ Church To Hold Concert In St. Andrew's Hall

The Christ Church Concert to be held in St. Andrew's Church Hall on Friday at 8.45 p.m. promises a good evening's entertainment. A varied programme will be provided by well-known artists. Miss Yeo Techin-chin whose recent piano-forte recital at the Peninsula Hotel delighted all who heard it and won her high praise will play a Mozart Sonata. Helen Lockhart, Sylvia Choy and John Smith will contribute a number of items; and the Choir of the Mandarin Congregation of Christ Church, the high quality of whose singing is already well known to many, will be responsible for half of the programme.

Light humorous items are included—an illuminated Indian club act by Mr. J. T. K. Gilchrist, conjuring tricks by Mr. Les Gibson, a humorous duet by Helen Lockhart and John Smith, and a character sketch by Mr. David Kossick who composes the whole show.

An enjoyable evening is guaranteed. Tickets may be bought at the door or from the Vicar of Christ Church.

BUY "EAGLE" FILTERS FOR SAFE DRINKS AND ECONOMY



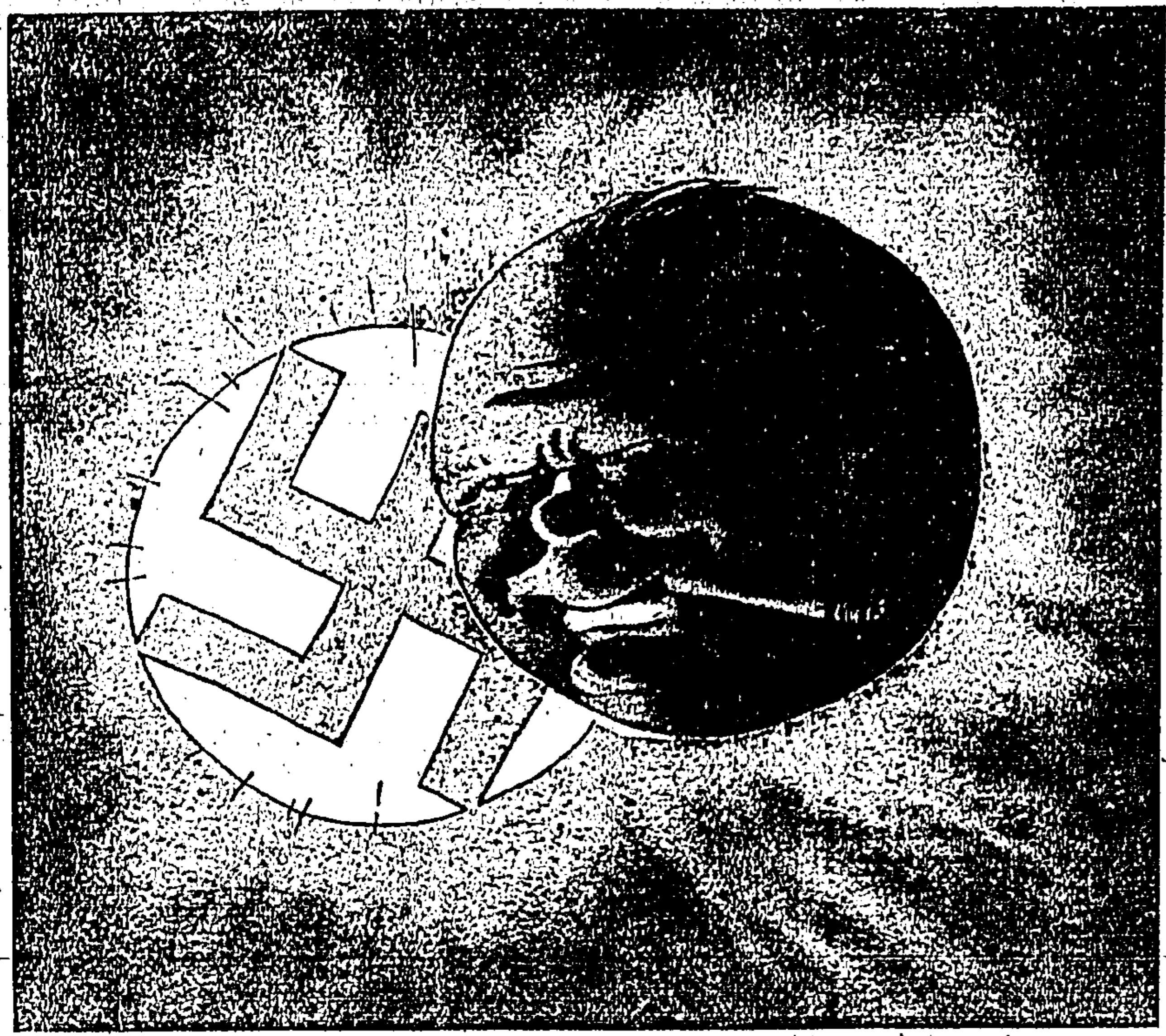
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THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

MAGAZINE PAGE



A Totalitarian Eclipse Has Been Arranged!

Meet the Navy's
"ACID DROP"

by Paul Holt

THE odds are that one name will come to the surface, to defeat the Navy's "liking" for reticence and privacy, to take its place, when this war is over, with the English names of Blake and Beatty, Nelson and Jellicoe.

It's a Welsh name—Phillips. Christian name Tom. It belongs to a little admiral who doesn't sail the seas.

I first heard the name of Vice-Admiral Tom Spencer Vaughan Phillips mentioned by Winston Churchill at the Guildhall luncheon to the men of the Exeter and the Ajax on February 23.

CHURCHILL, that day, was talking to the Navy. Not to civilians. There were phrases in his speech—he rasped "amid the tangles of a one-sided neutrality" when he talked about the Cossack rescue of the Altmark men from a Norwegian fjord—which were intended for the world.

But the bulk of his words were for the Navy. He talked about "your friend . . . the one you save . . . the Graf Spee." And he paid tribute, as the Navy would want him to do, to the men who made the River Plate victory possible. To Sir Henry Harwood and Sir Dudley Pound, the First Sea Lord.

But because I hadn't heard the name mentioned before, I paid more attention when he paid tribute to Vice-Admiral Tom Phillips.

And now he has paid further tribute. He has made—Admiral—Tom Phillips Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff. Before, he was deputy chief. Now, it is clear from the Downing-street announcement of his appointment, he takes on when Sir Dudley Pound leaves off. The announcement talks about twenty-four-hour warfare.

WHO is this Tom Phillips? Nobody knows him. The lower deck don't know him. They haven't a nickname for him. They don't call him Ginger, which is the name they have for Admiral of the Fleet the Earl of Cork and Orrery.

At the Admiralty he is well known by sight—but few know him to talk to. He is shorter than Napoleon, who stood 5 ft. 6 ins. I'd give him Nelson's 5 ft. 4 ins.

two brains with just
over a single brain

He is, I'd say from a sight of him, on the heavy side of a featherweight. Say nine stone dead. He has small feet, a grim little rat-trap of a mouth which turns up at the corners. He probably has a lot of secret jokes to himself, known only to him, not even Churchill, that knows about.

In his posed pictures he wears his hat at the Beatty tilt, but often forgets to keep that pose and puts it on dead straight.

I'm not suggesting that this is his affectionate nickname, but somebody who sees him most days summed him up to me as "The Acid Drop." G. C. Ferraby, Daily Express naval reporter, says cheerily "Why, he's all brains and no body, like me."

Put him up against the 8ft. 4ins. bulk of Ironside at a War Council meeting, and you'd say it was a new music-hall act. Jetson and Clapham. But these two men are the brains of the Army, the brains of the Navy.

ADMIRAL Tom Phillips got to where he is to-day because, for one period in his life, he had nothing to do. For three years of the last war he was commander of the cruiser Lancaster on the Pacific station. All he had to do was pace the Pacific in case something turned up. Nothing turned up. As Fred Astaire sings: He joined the Navy, and what did he see? He saw the sea.

For three years, from 1916 to 1919, he kept, cruising while the Admiralty, from time to time, would promote him. At decent intervals they would make him acting commander, commander, acting captain, to show that they had not forgotten him. Commander Phillips spent those thirty-six months studying naval strategy and tactics. He worked out new theories, evolved new plans of attack.

He came home from that long vigil in the sun with his head Pay: £1,209 a year.

crammed full of ideas, and it is quite clear that he could talk about them, for his subsequent career shows that he has been trained, step by step, for the post he holds to-day.

His superior, Sir Dudley Pound, is a "big ship man." He thinks in terms of battle cruisers. But Tom Phillips a little ship man. Light cruisers, destroyers, torpedoes are his specialty. The smaller the ship, the happier is Tom. He will only admit to one hobby. He likes sailing. I, guess, he'd be happiest in a 10ft. pram with a bamboo mast stepped in the fore seat and his leg over the tiller.

HE is fifty-two, the son of an Army colonel and a grandson of one of Queen Victoria's admirals. He has served his time at the Admiralty in the Plans Department, and has been head man of the destroyer force in home waters. He is a mystery man to his fellow admirals. All they know about him is that he is very clever. His only notable folly is that he runs a pencil through Thomas Spencer Vaughan, which are his Christian names, and substitutes Tom.

Why? Is it his joke? Does he mean Tom Thumb? Nobody knows. Nobody dare ask him.

Spotting The Rank

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL
A Lieutenant-Colonel takes executive command of a regiment or battalion and is the actual officer responsible for the discipline and fitness of his unit.

He is selected for this command from the field officers of the regiment to which he belongs, though occasionally a Lieutenant-Colonel from another unit is appointed to command. The title is derived from the fact that in the old days of the Army the Colonel was usually a General holding post because there was no pay attached to the rank of General at such, and his emoluments had therefore to be provided for by giving him a Colonelcy. He then appointed a deputy (Lieut.-Colonel) at a lower rate of pay to carry on the actual work of command.

For three years, from 1916 to 1919, he kept, cruising while the Admiralty, from time to time, would promote him. At decent intervals they would make him acting commander, commander, acting captain, to show that they had not forgotten him. Commander Phillips spent those thirty-six months studying naval strategy and tactics. He worked out new theories, evolved new plans of attack.

He came home from that long

Next country
on the list?

FOR the first time since war began the people of Jugo-Slavia are being told as openly as officials dare that they, too, may be drawn into the war.

Their papers are doing things they would not be allowed to do before the invasion of Scandinavia and the Lowlands. They are printing little notices daily saying: "The enemy will rain down death from the skies. He will try to sabotage the army, blow up bridges, mine roads."

One paper came out with an officially inspired article saying that Jugo-Slavia must be prepared to fight an enemy five times her size and another three times her size—meaning Germany and Italy.

These are little things, but when it is realized that five weeks ago they would have brought hot protests from Germany regarding "infringement of neutrality and provocation to her great neighbours," you get some idea of the way Jugo-Slavia is facing danger before it is too late.

Not that Jugo-Slavia is strong enough to come out openly with her pro-Allied feelings. The German Fifth Column is still strong, in spite of the fact that so far more than two hundred have been asked to go home.

THEN the Croats are still being jettisoned into unrest from outside. Vinodke Matchek, their chief politician, who made peace with the Serbs for the price of Croat autonomy is being attacked—in pamphlets smuggled in from extreme Croats are being supported by Italy in a policy to separate Croatia.

"Gertie" appeared in 1909; and about the same time J. R. Bray also used up acres of white paper in producing an animated cartoon which he sold to Pathé for \$2,000. However, Bray saw that too many drawings had to be made for even a short cartoon to make animation commercially profitable.

Bray made an early stride toward reducing the amount of necessary drawing by having the background and motionless parts of each scene on one sheet of paper, and then drawing the figures and moving parts of the scene on transparent sheets of celluloid. Each successive movement of the character was drawn on separate celluloid sheets which were numbered in sequence. The celluloid sheets were placed, one at a time, over the background and photographed in order; and when the resulting film was projected, the characters seemed to move.

JUGO-SLAVIA'S reaction to this has been to open her back door to Russia with an economic delegation to Moscow, but the hoped-for Allied help is still undefined. The Germans would object, but they object to everything that tends to get Jugo-Slavia from their grasp.

The other day, in darkened cinemas, their agents showered down leaflets saying that Jugo-Slavia had better kow-tow to Germany, or else . . .

This led to the fiercest anti-German demonstration Belgrade has known since the war began. The police had hardly begun their inquiries before the German Press attacked called on them and complained that the leaflets were the latest manifestation of the British secret service.

These early figures could never pass in front of any background object, because the background pen lines would show through the figure. This difficulty was met by filling in the figure with opaque gray, black, and white, so the figure blotted out whatever background lines it happened to cross. Then, too, by putting more than one sheet of celluloid over the background, it became no longer necessary to re-draw the entire figure when, for example, the only action was the waving of a hand. Just the movements of the hand were drawn on one series of celluloid sheets, the unmoving parts of the figure being drawn just once on a single sheet of celluloid placed under the sheets with the hand animation on them.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"Missus says she hope you don't mind the arrangement—she fell asleep under the sun-lamp!"

Lichty, Supreme Comedy

Wednesday, May 15, 1940.

3

THERE IS ONLY ONE

CANADIAN CLUB WHISKY

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AND
DISTINCTIVE FLAVOUR

Canadian Club Whisky makes a remarkably pleasant variation—and it enjoys world-wide reputation.

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and Europe!

EMPIRE LUXURY

Speed across the Pacific by luxurious Empress liners, then . . . Victoria . . . stop over if you wish and Vancouver in Canada's Evergreen playground.

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Fast through AIR-CONDITIONED trains from ship's side at Vancouver take you through the Majestic Canadian Rockies—Lake Louise, Banff—600 miles of travel through Marvelous Mountain Scenery. Niagara Falls and the Great Lakes can be included as optional routes on your coast-to-coast trip. Stop over anywhere you wish.

Then Montreal and Quebec, gay French-speaking cities on the famous St. Lawrence Seaway, and a quick crossing to Europe by one of Canadian Pacific's Atlantic fleet.

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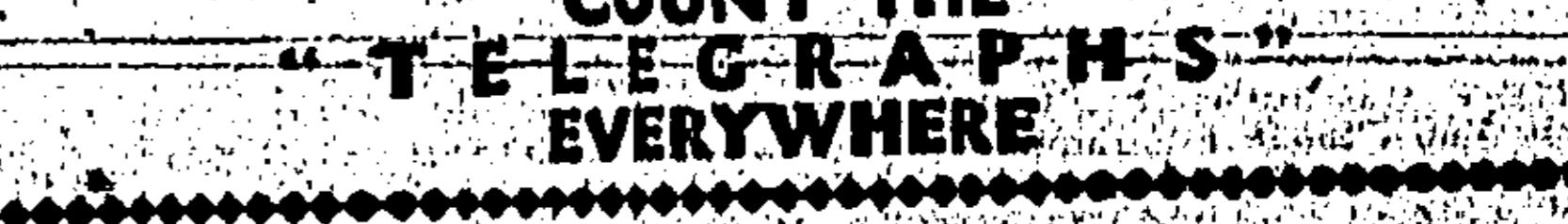
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TELEGRAPH M.S.
EVERYWHERE

Eward Banse

What does Nazi Germany think of France? Why did Hitler invade Belgium and Holland? Below, Professor Eward Banse reveals the secrets of German thought to you.

He is one of the Nazi hierarchy in Germany, and wrote, in 1933, what was to become the text book of the German military machine. A copy of the book was received in London and, despite strenuous efforts on the part of the Nazis, was translated into English.

Professor Banse's indiscretions permit us to know, in even more astonishing detail than does "Mein Kampf", the reasons that have made Germany the most hated and most feared country in the world has ever known.

The words below are the words of Germany, as plated on paper by the author of its modern military text-book.

NOW read what he has to say about his country's neighbours in the west, and remember that this is the opinion of all Nazis and of many Germans who are not Nazis.

We Germans readily admit that the present boundary line is an uncommonly advantageous one for France, but no one must take it amiss if we modestly indicate our aspirations for the future.

From our point of view the best frontier would run from the Jura along the ridge to the west of the upper Moselle and the upper Meuse and then, bending westwards and keeping south of the chalk and tertiary regions, to the valley of the Somme and so to the sea—or at the very least along the chalk ridge of Artois.

This frontier has, of course, the disadvantage that it takes in a French population, but that could be got over by making a present of these sons and daughters of France to their under-populated motherland.

On the other hand, it possesses great advantages. It would destroy the fortress-like character of the Paris basin, deprive the French army of the strategically most important scenes, and ensure that the opening engagements in the war after next shall take place in a region which has fewer natural defences and from which Paris can be reached more quickly.

Besides that, the Channel ports of Boulogne and Calais, which are essential for holding the pistol to England's head as well as most of the coal and iron (Lille, Brie), will be in our hands. Incidentally, a considerable portion of the country involved was formerly German-speaking and the rest of it is full of old German (Franks) place names.

The Maginot Line

THE whole northern and eastern frontier of France has been enormously strengthened since the War; in particular a new defensive scheme, started in 1929, is to make it impregnable by 1934. The main feature of the scheme is the establishment of permanent fortified areas, each occupied by two divisions. Such areas are:—

1.—In the region of the western Alps; from Nice to the upper valleys of the Durance and the Arc, which commands the approaches from the Italian river Dora Riparia; and the head of the valley of the Isere, which secures those from the Dorn Baffet;

2.—obviously, the opening between the Jura and the Vosges at Belfort.

3.—two in Lorraine; one to the north west of Haguenau and Worth; the other in front of Metz, both connected by an area all prepared for flooding in the Saar basin to the south of Saargemund.

Besides these permanent fortified areas, which are located at the natural weak points in the frontier, numerous strongly fortified posts have been planned, if not already constructed—one at the fort of the Vosges; a couple in front of Saarburg; and south east of Metz which are also encircled behind two fortified areas; a couple west of Metz and south of Longwy; and a completely detached one in the region of the upper Schelde, which has the plain of French Flanders directly on its left; this plain can be flooded by arrangement from somewhere west of Douai to the sea near Calais. There is yet a third means of defence which the French are already getting ready in peace time—road-barriers.

The biggest are situated—in the Jura; behind the ridge of the Vosges; in front of the middle Meuse from Verdun to somewhere north of Mezieres.

It must not be forgotten that a well-planned group of small defences in the east of Belgium forms a useful extension of the French line towards the north. When one also considers that the railway system of north eastern France and Belgium has been developed to such a pitch that it can rush an army of millions into defences, German territory along thirteen strategic main line railways, working in conjunction with motor roads, in a few days, one is bound to admit that the French military authorities have made a splendid and admirable use of their opportunity.

SECRETS of the NAZI WAR MACHINE

tunities to establish their country's much discussed "security".

Paris sits like a spider in the middle of an admirably planned and spun web of steel. In the world war it gave brilliant proof of its efficiency, especially in handling traffic behind the main curve of the front and between the British and French sections of the line.

Paris Is Key To France

Without Paris, with all its troops and railway stations, on its left flank, the French army could hardly have won the race to the sea in September 1914.

One of the most important tasks for the establishment of peace on earth is the weakening, nay the extermination, as far as that is possible, of the German element in France.

Ruthlessly conducted wars, which will reduce the numbers of this French warrior caste; transportation of detachments of them to an eastern Germany of the future, where they would soon become Germanised; cross-breeding of those that remain with southerners and negroes. In which matter the French military authorities have themselves shown the way; progressive means to the decline and fall of France.

Hence we approach the problem of our future relations with France not merely from a political and military but also from an ethnological point of view.

All the wrongs that the old France did to the western Germans in her wars of extermination and rapine must be paid back in kind. The bloody de-northemising of France must be one of the main aims of Germany's defence programme, for only in this way can our eternally restless blood-thirsty neighbours be born of some of their spiritual and physical powers.

A frontier such as the one already described, within which the French language might be extirpated in half a century, would, of course, be a great help in this task.

French Strength Was Surprise

In the War the French soldier—I refer primarily to the northern Frenchmen—proved himself a skillful fighter—with himself of endurance, even if not quite the German's stubbornness in defence.

He knew how to conduct himself in the open, and quickly seized any little advantage that came his way.

And the rapidity with which he pulled himself together after the numerous defeats of the first month of the War and resolutely turned round in full retreat to face us at the decisive battle of the Marne on September 6, 1914, came as a surprise to us.

The artillery on the whole impressed us less than the infantry. In general, it was not so much the individual soldier as the spirit pervading the whole army that maintained the honour of France in the world war.

Race To The Coast

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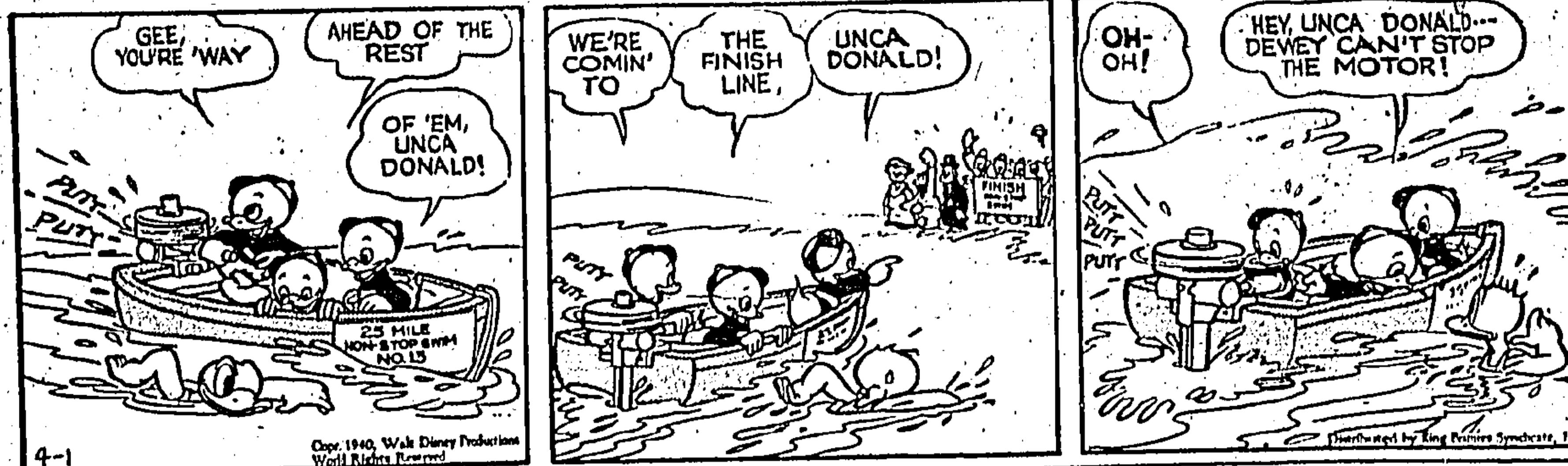
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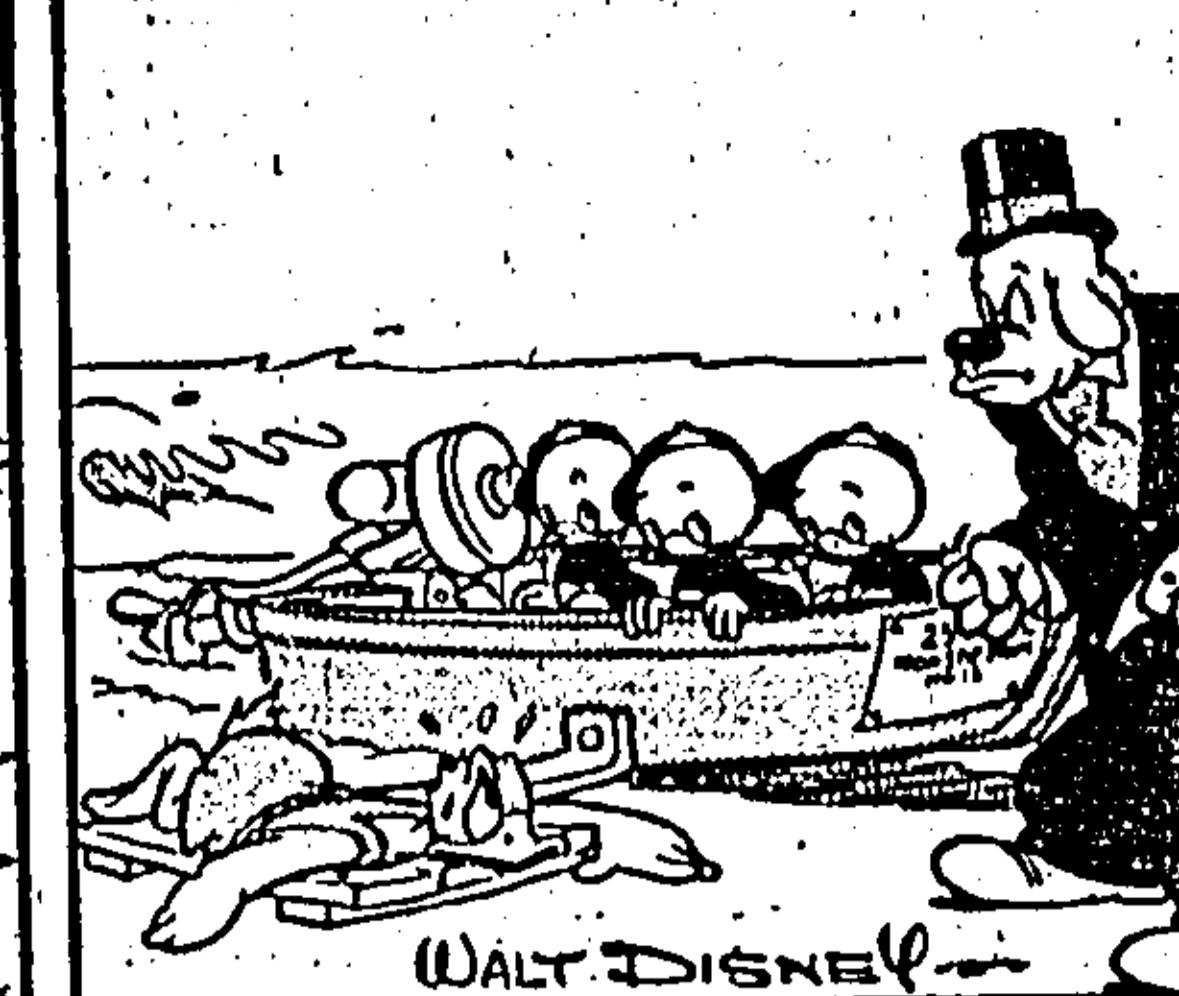
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DONALD DUCK



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By Walt Disney



Illustrated by King Features Syndicate, Inc.

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OF

COFFEE

L. C. SPECIAL BLEND

\$1.00 per lb.

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TEL. 28151

Casualty list of pets is already up to 1,000,000

AND NOT ONE OF THEM NEED HAVE BEEN DESTROYED

SO great has been the number of pets destroyed in Britain since the outbreak of war that the sale of dog licences has now fallen heavily.

One post office in Central London reports that 25 per cent. fewer licences have been taken out.

Experts say that nearly 1,000,000 dogs and cats were destroyed in the early part of the war.

"There was no need for any of them to go," Colonel Robert Storrey, chief of the National A.R.P. Animals Committee, told a reporter.

"One night last September I saw 80,000 buried in one night," he said. "It upset even hardened veterinary surgeons."

Clinic Quoques

"As soon as war was declared 'quoques' formed outside animal clinics all over London and in other big towns.

"Yards became so full of animals which had been destroyed that they could hold no more."

"We were fortunate in finding some land under reclamation in the East End of London, and this site we chose for the greatest single burial of dead pets any one has ever seen."

"Ambulances and vans were sent to clinics all over London to collect them."

WIFE'S LETTER TO HITLER

MRS. LENNIENS, whose husband drove the car in which Captain Stevens and Mr. Payne-Best were kidnapped by Germans at Venlo, Holland, last November, has received a reply to a letter she sent to Hitler.

But she still has no news of her husband.

The reply is from the Reich Chancellery, saying that her letter has been forwarded to the Gestapo.

There is no confirmation at The Hague of rumours that the two Britons are soon to be brought up for trial.

'KEPLER'

COD with MALT

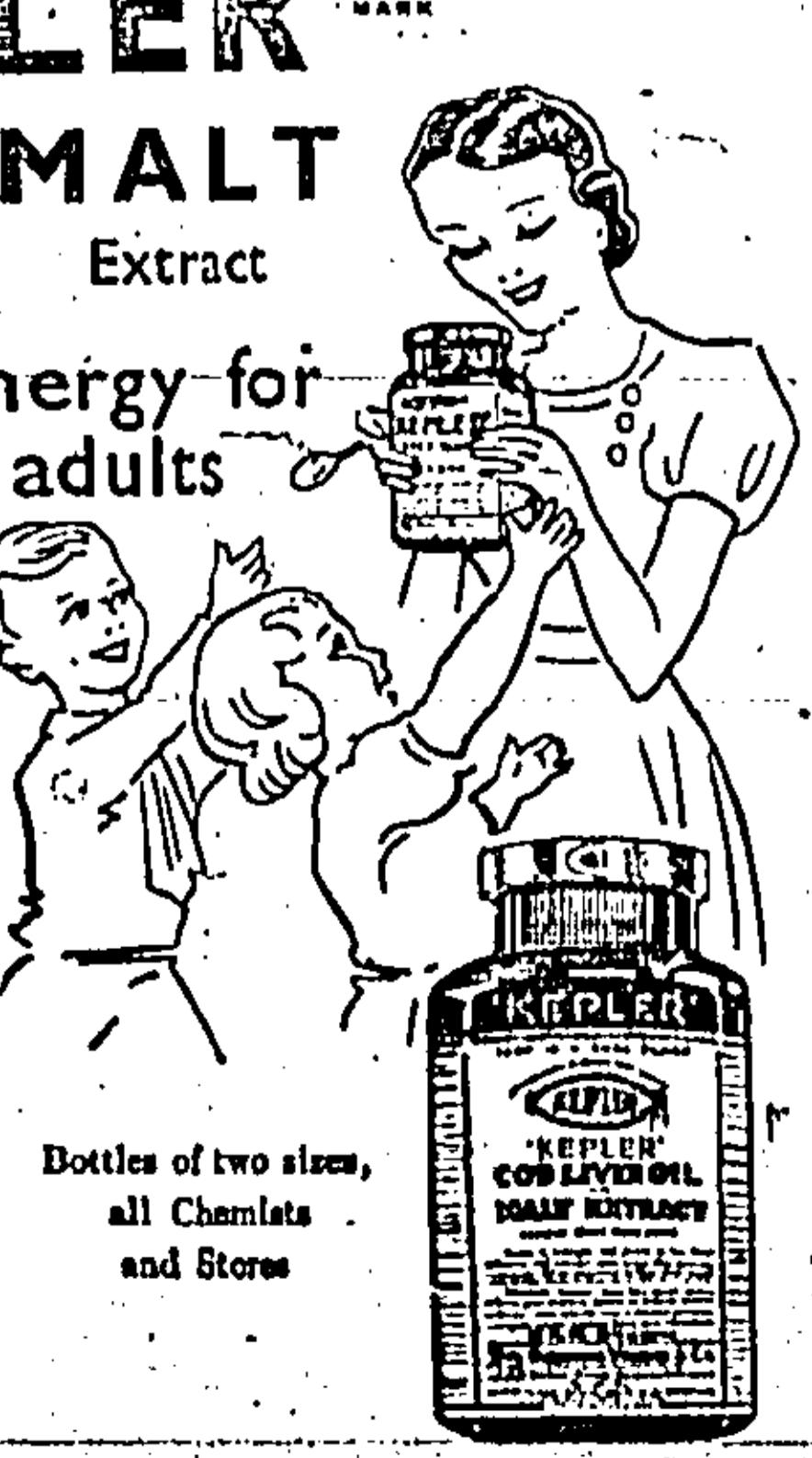
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A source of energy for children and adults

Cod liver oil and barley malt extract are two rich sources of the vitamins essential to normal healthy growth.

They sustain energy, minimise fatigue at work or play. Help adults to keep the vitality of youth.

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LONDON AND SHANGHAI

Bottles of two sizes,
all Chemists
and Stores

Her Dog Had a Ration Book

Here is a war-time version of "Old Mother Hubbard," with a cupboard which the "poor dog" had to help to replenish.

For four weeks a cocker-spainie dog had a ration card, while his mistress obtained butter and sugar with the coupons.

When the woman, Mrs. Jeanne Wilson, of Cross Collyer Street, Belfast, was, at the local court, fined 20s. for wrongfully obtaining the rations, a food officer said the suspicions were aroused concerning a ration book in the name of "Dora Wilson."

While Mrs. Wilson was being questioned the dog jumped up, and she exclaimed, "Get down, Dora." She then admitted that the ration book referred to the dog, and that she wanted extra butter and sugar for her husband, who was seriously ill.

This photograph was received in Hongkong last week.

Lieut.-Com. J. H. Forbes, captain of the submarine Spearfish, which torpedoed the Nazi pocket battleship Admiral Scheer, is a nephew of Wing-Commander A.H.S. Steele-Parkins, the A.R.P. Director in Hongkong.

The photograph was received in Hongkong last week.

THIS picture is of the Royal Indian Army Service Corps, which have now taken their place as a working unit of the B.E.F.

They are a Mule transport company and are engaged in carrying supplies for the Army.

A cigarette with members of the B.E.F.

UNCLE IS IN HONGKONG

Most "Distinguished Gathering" in History
MANY FAMOUS NAMES IN DIVORCE LISTS

FAMOUS people crowded into the Divorce Court in London last month to tell the Judges the stories of their shattered romances.

They helped make the divorce list at the Easter sittings, the most distinguished in history.

In five weeks, the five Judges were expected to solve the matrimonial tangles of 1,445 couples.

There will be little difficulty in 706 cases. For these will be undefended—none of the husbands and wives against whom actions are being brought will deny the allegations.

The undefended list also included the petition of Captain David Margesson, Chief Government Whip and the "power behind the throne" in the Conservative Party.

Mrs. Frances Margesson is a wealthy American. They have been married about twenty-four years and have one son and two daughters.

Captain Margesson has been Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, and Chief Whip since 1931. He has been Conservative Member for Rugby since 1924, before that representing the Upton division of West Ham.

Both Sir Malcolm Campbell and his wife, Lady Dorothy Evelyn Campbell, are asking for a divorce.

The famous racing motorist married in 1920, when he was an unknown triler on the racing tracks.

A marriage that was "front page news" in July last year comes before the Judge.

It is that of the Earl of Craven and Miss Irene Meyrick, daughter of the late Mrs. Kate Meyrick, once London's night-club "queen." Their marriage was kept secret for three months.

The young earl—he was born in 1917—is asking for a decree of nullity. The Countess of Craven has a cross-petition for the restitution of conjugal rights.

In January this year, the Countess of Craven announced that she had given birth to a daughter.

Another contested divorce suit is that brought by Viscount Long of Wraxall. Lady Long is defending the suit.

They were married in 1933, when Lady Long was nineteen years old. She is a granddaughter of the Earl of Wemyss.

Sir Henry John Delves Broughton, the eleventh baronet, still not contest the action which is being brought by his wife, Lady Vera Edith Broughton, whom he married twenty-five years ago.

Lady Broughton is the daughter of Baronet T. Griffith-Broughton, of Trevelyn Hall, Ross, Denbighshire.

Another divorce action which will not be defended is that by Mrs. Smitke against her husband, Charles Smitke, the jockey who is thirty-three.

Married Before

They were married in August, 1938. Mrs. Smitke, who is Tommy Durden, the crooner in Harry Roy's band, was formerly the wife of Jack Barker, the radio comedian.

Smitke has also been married before. His marriage with his first wife was annulled in 1937.

Smitke is one of our best-known jockeys, having won the Derby twice—in three years, on Windsor Lad in 1934 and on Mahmoud in 1936.

Three years ago Major Sir Francis Fetherston-Godley was given a knighthood for his public services. He has been a prominent worker for the British Legion.

Lady Kathleen Fetherston-Godley is now bringing an action for divorce against her husband, whom she married twenty years ago.

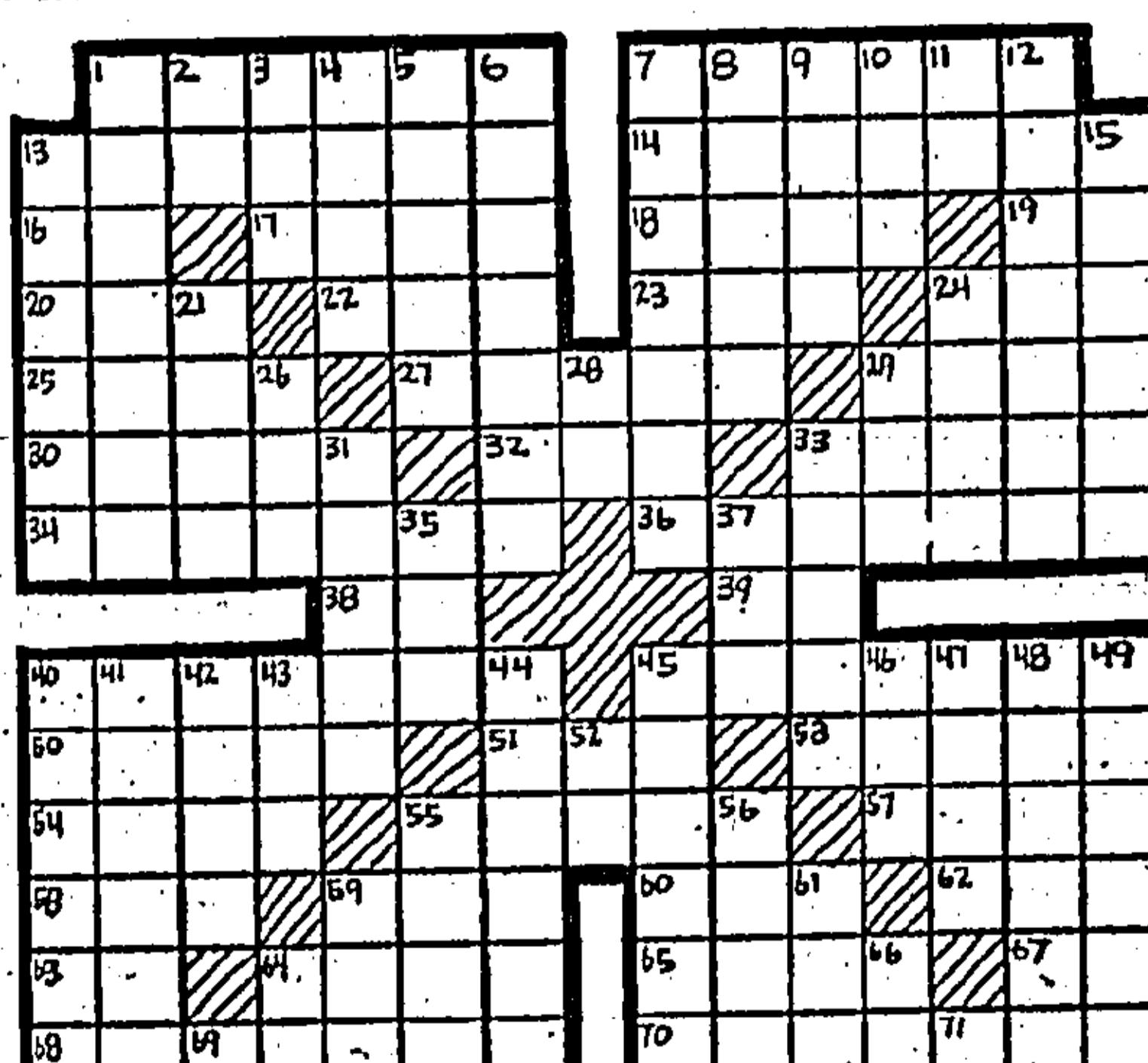
A divorce petition brought by Mrs. Phyllis Anne Kermode (Miss Phyllis Hobbs, the stage and radio star) against Mr. David Eric Kermode, whom she married in 1929, has also been transferred from the reserve list of actions standing over to the ordinary defended list.

Crossword Puzzle

BY KAREN MORRIS

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

1-Explosive	12-Indian stockade
2-Explosive	13-Indian name
3-Wedge-shaped	14-Indian name
4-V. D. R. L's son	15-Indian name
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WOODEN SHOES PUTSCH

AMSTERDAM

The German Press has started a big advertising campaign to recommend wooden shoes as the "great fashion novelty of 1940." Soon, it is stated, "the happy clatter on the pavement will show that this old handicraft has not died out and that many people are ready to make use of a material which

Germany possesses in sufficient quantities." Leather is strictly rationed in Germany and it is impossible to get shoes re-soled without a special permit.

HOME RACING PLANS

London, May 14.

The Jockey Club and National Hunt Committee announced that racing will be resumed in Manchester and Lanark on May 18.—Reuters.

A divorce petition brought by Mrs. Phyllis Anne Kermode (Miss Phyllis Hobbs, the stage and radio star) against Mr. David Eric Kermode, whom she married in 1929, has also been transferred from the reserve list of actions standing over to the ordinary defended list.



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Today to May 20 only

SUMMER SHORTS in different
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LESS 35% DISCOUNT

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well made, in different sizes
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TAILORING DEPARTMENT. Suits made to individual measurements as low as from \$10.00. We recommend our SHARKSKIN DINNER JACKETS. All orders executed in the shortest possible time.

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STUDEBAKER FOR ECONOMY!

The Studebaker Commander has just won the Gilmore-Yosemite economy run over a course of over 300 miles. The Studebaker Champion and President models also won first honours in their class. This is the first time in history that one make of car has won all three first prizes. Studebaker is the most economical full-sized car to operate in Hongkong. Takes all the hills on top gear.

Try a Studebaker before buying any car.

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**The
Hongkong Telegraph.**

Wednesday, May 15, 1940.
Wyndham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 26615

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The Dutch East Indies

As yet the attention turned on the Netherlands East Indies is purely reflectory of the new situation created in Europe by the invasion of Holland. Nevertheless, the ardent enthusiasm of interested third Powers such as Japan, the United States, Britain and France in proclaiming their willingness to respect the status quo of the Pacific vis-a-vis the Netherlands East Indies indicates very clearly that more than ordinary importance is placed by international politicians to these strategic islands.

This vast collection of fertile islands, large and small, totals in its land space an area considerably larger than Burma. It is, moreover, so disposed that it lies across the shipping routes from Europe to the Far East, and is of immense aid to the air routes to Australia and New Zealand. From the northernmost point of Sumatra to where Timor confronts Australia the length of the chain of islands is over 2,000 miles, and north of it lie Dutch Borneo, Celebes, and Dutch New Guinea. Were the Dutch East Indies in hands hostile to Britain the Singapore base, which stands on a promontory that thrusts into the midst of them, would have enemy ports at its door. The Netherlands Government, urgent to avoid any semblance of departure from neutrality, has proclaimed the ability of the Dutch East Indies to take care of themselves and will countenance no offers of protection against any event. The validity of that claim will be much strengthened when the present plans mature.

The Netherlands Government, in the two and a half centuries in which she has ruled her Dutch Empire, has not neglected defence. The latest available returns show that she keeps normally in East Indian waters, with Sourabaya as their base, two light cruisers, eight destroyers, and twelve submarines, besides some minelayers, minesweepers, and motor-torpedo-boats, and to this little navy is attached a force of 72 seaplanes as well as smaller aircraft. Three 27,000-ton battle-cruisers are now to be added to it, and £4,000,000 spent on improving the base at Sourabaya. The Regular Army, entirely independent of that at home, consists of some 32,000 Europeans and natives with artillery of all calibres and a small Air Force.

Thus it can be seen that the Netherlands East Indies are well fortified against attack, and that any attempt against them by an unfriendly Power would most assuredly meet with disaster.



THE BEAST IN BELGIUM

(George Whalley, whose cartoons appear exclusively in the "Telegraph" in Hongkong, re-draws a famous 1914 cartoon).

Can Hitler In invade Britain?

by Lt.-Col. C. B. COSTIN-NIAN, M.C.

The Noted Military Correspondent

London, May 1.

IT is reported that a volunteer corps of picked men is being formed in Germany. Their task is said to be sacrificial.

They are told that this special task will very likely be their last. They are to be very fit, daring, clever and enterprising. The size of the corps is consider-

able. What can the task be? Visions of flood invasions of all sorts of places float in the mind. Behind the Maginot? Even the Orkneys or Elbe?

Or—might they even be considering an invasion of Britain?

Hitler has invaded Norway, a country separated from Germany by the sea. Hitler sneered at islands at the beginning of this war. But can he invade Britain, an island which has been immune from invasion for several hundred years?

To land troops on our shores has been the fondest wish of our enemies. But since 1918 we have always kept them too busy on the Continent to have troops or energies to spare for such a task.

WE destroyed Philip's Armada, and Napoleon's attempt shared much the same fate. He assembled both troops and the barges to carry them across from Boulogne. But he needed to collect enough warships to protect the transports from the British Fleet. For this purpose he required France's Mediterranean Fleet in the Channel.

Nelson's victory at Trafalgar prevented this. When Napoleon heard of it he broke camp and marched east, into Germany.

Now Hitler is said to have plans for an east coast invasion or for landing in Elbe.

Is there any real cause for anxiety over what is happening to Norway? A successful invasion involves three operations:

1. Carrying the invading force safely across the sea.

2. Landing it on the hostile shore.

3. Supplying, maintaining and reinforcing it when it has been landed.

It is problematical whether the German Navy could escort transports across the North Sea. It is inconceivable that the Germans could leave harbour and cross the sea without attracting attention, and the transports would find themselves involved in a major naval engagement, for which they are not fitted.

Whatever the result of such an action it is certain that the German losses would prevent the escorting of any reinforcements or supplies for the original force, assuming that they could be safely landed. The British

fleet could rapidly replace its losses. It is highly unlikely that a force could get to our shores, it is still more improbable that it could land without devastating losses.

British troops could concentrate on the threatened area, and Gallipoli has shown the difficulties of landing troops under fire. But Germans landing on the east coast would also encounter, as our men in 1915 did not, severe action from the air.

THE landing of a large force, therefore, may be regarded as impracticable.

But even if we assume that the Germans have landed safely, there still remains the problem of supplying them with food and ammunition.

This could only be done by sea, in adequate quantities. If England were completely exhausted, her Navy driven off the sea, her Air Force out of the air, Invasion by sea from Germany was dismissed as a remote possibility.

If Germany had 5,000 planes capable of carrying thirty men each with military equipment, that would mean they could bring 150,000 men. That sounds easy.

But it all takes for granted the fact that neither our fighter aircraft nor our anti-aircraft batteries offer sufficient resistance to the enemy by

fore they land from the air; and it also assumes that our troops leave them entirely free to concentrate and move where they will when they have landed.

These are pretty large assumptions.

—In any case I do not believe that Germany has got, or ever will have, anywhere near 5,000 planes of this size.

AND again, there is the question of supply. When you consider the huge quantities of fuel, ammunition and food that a modern army consumes, its supply by the air becomes out of the question.

A corps of two divisions consumes 1,600 gallons of petrol to move twenty-five miles. How are airplanes to carry supplies in such quantities? Would they try to seize our petrol reserves?

Brussels still has control of the air. So long as she retains this, she is no fear of invasion.

"Saboteur squads" dropped by parachute to sabotage our industry and spread panic are another matter. They might conceivably inflict much damage to ourselves and to the Allies.

However grave the situation elsewhere, we would never allow ourselves to strip these islands of sufficient protection to give para-chutes a clear field.

SWEDEN IS ANXIOUS

recently issued sharp warning to Stockholm.



The general feeling and sympathies are being clearly evinced in the local Press in the form of small insertions and slogans emphasising the imperative necessity of watchfulness, preparedness, the strengthening of defensive measures, reticence in citizens' public conversations, and also in the wholesale daily Press advertisements calling for the accordant of the fullest support for their gallant little neighbours' heroic struggle against barbarism and despotism.

The greatest interest has been evinced and approval expressed with all the news concerning Allied assistance for Norway, as it is fully recognised that Scandinavia's future may depend on the outcome of the present struggle. It is not doubted that the existing difficult situation and the Westerners' reaction towards the same may well mean the turning-point in European history and decide whether future generations shall live in freedom or slavery. The whole of Scandinavia is now anxiously awaiting developments.

The only forms of assistance at present being asked for and supplied in Sweden are medicines, hospital personnel, clothes for refugees and ambulances, which are all being liberally donated.

The newspapers' recurring appeal resulted in spontaneous universal response in all classes, with Labour predominating.

Sweden, and, it is hoped, other countries, fully realise the danger to the entire world's economic structure, particularly in the timber and timber by-products trade, which would result from the Nazis ever gaining footing here.

H. B.

WHILE fully realising the possible complications arising as a result of the adoption of such a policy, Sweden's sympathies, like those of the rest of the civilised world, are wholeheartedly for Norway in the latter's life and death struggle.

Sweden's position particularly deserves the fullest sympathy as the disastrous consequences to herself of being completely surrounded by the Nazis are fully realised.

Sweden acknowledged and admired throughout civilisation for her historical peaceful career, the soundness of her industry, the welfare of her workers, her financial stability and friendliness with all nations, is now faced with perhaps the most difficult problem in her entire history. It is generally accepted that Sweden is on the list of victims, and as she does not wish to offend the Allies, Sweden's position may well be claimed as being between the devil and the deep sea.

Whatever the result of such an action it is certain that the German losses would prevent the escorting of any reinforcements or supplies for the original force, assuming that they could be safely landed. The British

should the entire north become the aim for a Nazi plot of aggression the Northerners cannot possibly be blamed for looking to the Western democracies for assistance, as the latter plus America must now or never support democracy against slavery. Sweden's model factories, rich ore fields and agricultural development must prove an enticing prize in the eyes of autocratic rulers whose disastrous policy has converted their countries into armed, unstable, un-sound States.

The difficulties facing the Swedes were clearly shown when the German paper "Berliner Boersen Zeitung"

ITALIAN CRISIS NEAR CLIMAX?

Americans Told To Evacuate

By MILES HANDLER
("UNITED PRESS" STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, May 14 (UP).—Relations between the Allies and Italy to-day entered a critical phase as the German mechanised divisions and air forces concentrated their efforts in the Meuse, Ardennes and Moselle sectors in a manoeuvre apparently intended to overwhelm the left wing of the Maginot Line.

Reports reaching Paris of the violent Italian press campaign and student demonstrations throughout the Peninsula, have created the impression that an intensive anti-Axis movement has been synchronised with the German offensive and also has strengthened the impression that the situation is approaching a climax.

Following the Italian and Hungarian governments calling up four and seven classes of reservists respectively, reports reached Paris this afternoon from Belgrade that the Jugoslav Government had taken additional military measures, bringing her armed forces to a total of 700,000 men.

The reports also said Jugoslav military planes were constantly patrolling the Adriatic coast.

Warned To Leave Italy

WASHINGTON, May 14 (Reuter).—American citizens in Italy are being warned to leave the country. Mr. Cordell Hull stated at a Press conference to-day.

This represents a change in the Government's attitude towards the possibility of Italy entering the war.

Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, stated ten days ago that no consideration was being given at the State Department to the issue of such a warning.

Alexandria Precautions

CAIRO, May 14 (Reuter).—Civil inhabitants of frontier towns in the western desert are being evacuated where necessary.

The military governor has ordered reservists of the Army and Navy now on the retired list to hold themselves in readiness for instant recall.

The leading Italian bank in Alexandria has paid its employees two months' salary in advance.

Reinforcement of the fleet at Alexandria by British and French warships continues.

Won't Accept Sterling

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" LONDON, May 14 (UP).—The Italian authorities have instructed Italian banks in London not to accept Sterling for tourist lire.

U.S. dollars may still be exchanged for lire.

Paper Bombasts

ROME, May 14 (Reuter).—We are in sight of that decisive, historical phase which will fix the fate and fortunes of our country for future centuries," says the "Popolo d'Italia," the newspaper founded by Signor Mussolini.

The usual band of pacifists, fat, rich self-seekers and perverted friends of the democracies, are attempting to launch a campaign to unseat the Fascist conscience.

To-day nobody can pretend to be ignorant of the precise directives of Fascist Italy in the European conflict.

Those who continue to profess ignorance will be treated as the enemy, of whom they are potential accomplices."

Allied Consideration

PARIS, May 15 (UP).—The Italian attack on the Allied blockade policy prompted the French Ministry of Information to-day to publish a statement stressing the fact that the Allies has always shown the greatest consideration for Italian interests in applying the blockade.

Clear Out, Advice To Americans

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" WASHINGTON, May 14 (UP).—Mr. Cordell Hull to-day indicated that American nationals in Italy had been advised to leave at their earliest convenience.

He said that he believed the American Ambassador, Mr. William Phillips, was issuing a notice to this effect forthwith, although he had not advised the State Department specifically.

However, the general situation in Italy, said Mr. Hull, indicated the probability that such advice has already been issued.

S.A. INVITATION TO DUTCH QUEEN

CAPETOWN, May 14 (Reuter).—If it becomes necessary for Queen Wilhelmina and the Netherlands Royal family to find refuge in South Africa, the South African nation would regard it as a privilege to do something in return for the kindness extended to President Kruger.

This announcement was made by General Smuts, the Prime Minister, at a meeting of the Union Parliament to-day.

During the Boer War, it will be recalled, President Kruger was taken off by a Dutch warship and took refuge in Holland.

NAZIS IN SEDAN

→ FROM PAGE ONE

battle of the River Meuse—may decide the war in the Low Countries. The Germans claim that their armoured and air forces everywhere are making lightning progress, well ahead of schedule in the drive designed to seize Dutch and Belgian bases for a "Blitzkrieg" attack on England, and possibly an assault on the Maginot Line.

Despatches from Allied sources confirm much of the success claimed by the German High Command.

History's Greatest Battle

However, these reports add that tremendous Allied power is being thrown into the struggle between modern mechanised units and air fleets, experts describe this as being perhaps the greatest battle of all history.

Hundreds of thousands of soldiers and many thousands of aeroplanes and tanks are engaged, but the conflict has spread so widely, and the German thrusts have been so rapid that accurate estimates are at present impossible.

In swift succession the Germans have claimed to have broken through the "fortresses of Holland" and the interior fortified defence area, cleared a path through to Roermond near the southwestern Dutch coast between Rotterdam and Antwerp, and to have advanced to Rotterdam and the Utrecht area.

It is also claimed that the Germans have broken through the Belgian defence line and forced the Belgians into retreat in a westerly direction.

Brussels, Antwerp In Danger

If this is correct, both Brussels and Antwerp are threatened; however, the German positions are by no means clear.

The Nazis also boast that they have broken through the combined Belgian and French defences south and west of the fortified city of Liege, and to have driven across the Meuse in the Dinant area to strike at France.

Paris reports state that a great battle between mechanised forces is being fought in the Verdun sector, and that France suffered tremendous loss of life in their advance across the Meuse towards the Maginot Line defences which are behind the river.

London Admission

LONDON, May 14 (Reuter).—The Germans have made rapid progress with a large force and armoured columns in the Ardennes region in Belgium.

They have been opposed by French cavalry and Belgian Chasseurs but, late yesterday afternoon, the German advance guards reached the Meuse at a number of points.

Further German forces continued to arrive throughout the night and they have probably now reached the river at all crossing points.

The spearhead of the German drive in this region is towards Sedan. Most of their armoured units have been directed towards Sedan.

These met the French advance units yesterday near Sedan and there was an extremely sharp engagement. The German units were backed by low flying aircraft and artillery. The secondary German drive is being made towards Dinant.

French Communiqué

PARIS, May 14 (Reuter).—Today's communiqué says:

"In Belgium north of the Meuse we continued our advance movements and our organisation according to plan."

"The enemy has attacked our actual front at two points. He was repulsed with heavy loss to his tanks.

"On the Meuse, south of Namur, the Germans attempted to cross the river at several points. We launched counter-attacks and fighting continues, more especially in the region of Sedan where the enemy is making a momentous effort with furious obstinacy at the expense of heavy casualties."

"German local attacks in the region of the Moselle were repulsed with losses."

"Our aviation powerfully and efficiently intervened in the battle. Moreover many aerial reconnaissances were made during the night of May 13."

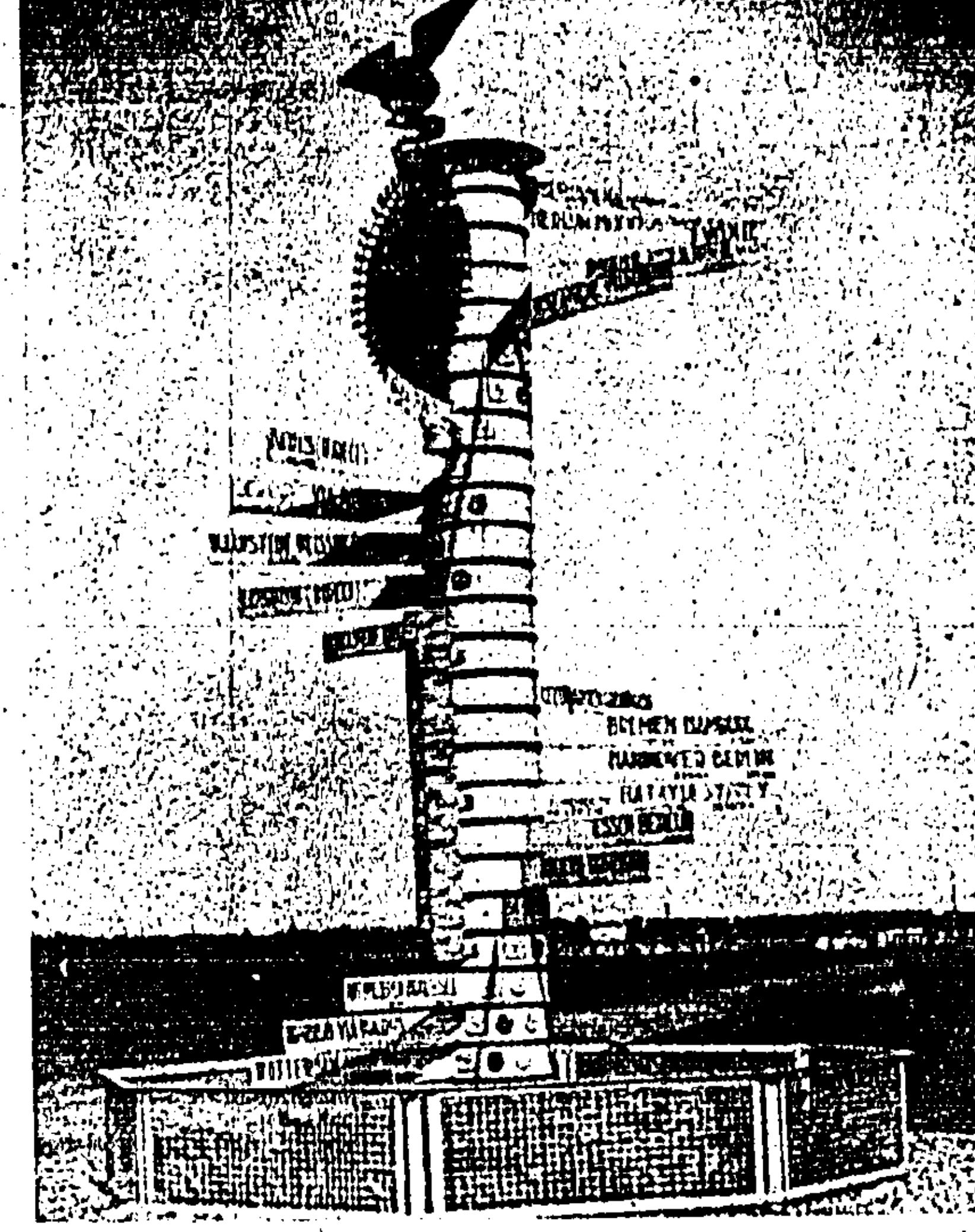
"Bombing expeditions have been successfully carried out on strategic points and on military convoys."

"During these aerial encounters, 16 enemy planes have been brought down in our territory."

The demonstrators later sang patriotic songs outside the offices of the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy.

MAY BOMB BRITAIN FROM HERE

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The German boast that its new air bases in Holland will bring it to within 180 miles of England is borne out by this striking signpost at the Schiphol airport at Amsterdam. Paris is 200 miles, Essen 90 miles, Croydon (on the other side) 160 miles.

KING'S MOTHER ENDANGERED

→ FROM PAGE ONE

suffient extends tongue-like into Belgium.

BIG NAZI DRIVE

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Triple Movement

In order to attain this end the Germans will have to carry out a triple movement:

1.—Strong columns will probably attempt to drive westwards across the Meuse River between the Namur fortifications and Givet;

2.—The Germans in the north will attempt to contact the columns now operating around Sedan, in order to reach the confluence of the Meuse and Chiers rivers;

3.—Columns will probably move southwards in the direction of Montmédy and Longwy.

The Germans are already in possession of the east bank of the Meuse at several points between Liege, Namur and Dinant and heavy reinforcements, which French military intelligence reported to be moving up through Luxembourg probably reached the river last night.

Bitter fighting is reported to be in progress near Dinant.

Sedan Situation

At Sedan the French forces have retired to the southern bank of the Meuse, where the French "lines" are completely protected by heavy guns of the Maginot Line.

Although most maps show Sedan as being inside the Maginot Line, it is emphasised that the Germans have at no point along the entire French frontier pierced the strong French fortification system.

Sedan is actually on the northern bank of the Meuse River and at this point the Maginot Line extends along the southern bank.

Sedan Occupied

Sedan has, it is admitted, been occupied by the Germans, but the French retreated across the Meuse even before the Germans arrived in order to blow up all bridges.

The Germans in Sedan thus face the guns of the Maginot Line on the other side of the Meuse.

Sedan is just inside the French frontier from Belgium and is five miles north of the Maginot fortifications. The city has no military significance in the present battle.

Students Demonstrate

Anti-Allied student demonstrations were also held in various provincial towns, including Milan where the Prefect appeared on the balcony of the Prefecture and acknowledged the cheers of the demonstrators, and at Naples where thousands of students with Italian and German flags and pictures of the King and Duke marched to the Palace of the Crown Prince cheering the House of Savoy.

The demonstrators later sang patriotic songs outside the offices of the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy.

HAS FACE SLAPPED

Briton Insulted By Italians

→ FROM PAGE ONE

ITALIES AND SPAIN

→ FROM PAGE ONE

It's worry that DESTROYS!

LONDON, May 14 (British Wireless).—It has come to the notice of His Majesty's Government that malicious reports are circulating to the effect that the Allies are preparing to take hostile action against Spanish possessions.

It should scarcely be necessary to emphasise the fact that these reports are mendacious and entirely without foundation.

As has already been stated in the House of Commons, His Majesty's Government intend to respect the strict neutrality of Spain so long as it is respected by others.

Menzies Requests More Recruits

→ FROM PAGE ONE

PHOSFERINE

→ FROM PAGE ONE

The Greatest of all Tonics

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Hankow Rd., Kowloon.

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 Years Ago

May 15, 1910. The motion for the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland has been rejected.

25 Years Ago

May 15, 1915. Correspondents in the North of France state: "Fierce fighting is general along a front of 70 miles, from Arras to the Sea; it is the final and most desperate battle for Calais. The sides are very heavy."

The enemy's bombardment at Ypres on Saturday was the most intense. The British tanks, which they had to abandon, but when the Germans advanced in masses they were mown down and so repulsed.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"

Sir.—It is not about time that the Imperial Army of Germany was removed from the front of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank in Queen's Road, (a German Government Building). It is a sight that must be strongly resented by all who work there. The building is down Battery Path, where a good view can be had of their southwesterly encroachments. The German will his usual contemptible attitude, the British will be shocked to see him in such a position.

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Around The Courses

NEW AMERICAN CHAMPION?

27-YEAR-OLD BEN HOGAN FLASHES TO THE FORE

Evading The Heat Of Hongkong's Summer

(By "Birdie")

LATEST STAR among American golfers, whose brilliance, temporarily, at least, eclipses that of Jimmy Demaret, is 27-year-old Ben Hogan, a professional from Texas. Neither of these young players are listed in the Golfer's Handbook—Demaret is the product of the past couple of years, while Hogan won the first major American tournament only just over a month ago.

That tournament was the North-South championship at Pinehurst on March 22 (with 277—an 11-under-par record for the 72 holes). Exactly one week later he walked off with the Greensboro Open (with a record score of 270), and on April 1 he collected first prize in the "Land of the Sky" Open with a score of 273.

Only statistics will do credit to this young champion. His scoring streak is sensational in the annals of the Professional Golfers Association of America.

(1) He won three big tournaments in less than two weeks, and accumulated \$3,400 therefrom.

(2) He moved to first place among the money winners having \$6,428 to Demaret's \$6,122.

(3) He completed 12 rounds, or 216 holes, of golf in 34 strokes under par.

(4) He broke par on 11 of his 12 rounds, and bettered 70 on ten of those 12 occasions.

(5) He played those 216 holes with only two three-putt greens.

His actual scores for those 12 rounds were 66-67-74-70 (North-South championship); 69-68-69-67 (Greensboro Open), and 67-66-69-69 ("Land of the Sky" Open).

And his opponents included Sam Snead, Gene Sarazen, Ralph Guldahl, Byron Nelson, Lawson Little, Lloyd Mangrum, Harold McSpaden, Craig Wood, Paul Runyan among many others.

Well may one wonder at such phenomenal form. On March 21 he had yet to win his first major title, and on April 1 he was ahead of the field of professional golfers. Ralph Guldahl, twice National Open champion, opined that he had never seen a similar exhibition.

In his twelve days of great golf, Hogan was a devastating wonder with his irons. Time and again he approached within two feet of the pin—and on several occasions only a turn or two separated his ball from "birdies".

His previous best performance was in the Texas Open at San Antonio—there he had three 60's and a 73 over the par-71 course. But even then could do no better than tie with Byron Nelson for first place, who won in the play-off.

YET Gene Sarazen thinks that golfers in the United States today are not daring enough. It was Hogan's daring that carried him through. At every hole of those rounds, it is reported, he went for the hole, no matter what the lie.

And if anyone thinks that Hogan is one of those big he-men with shoulders as wide as a door, let me say that he is of slim medium height—and only weighs 130 pounds!

In the Greensboro Open he played with Guldahl and Craig Wood, and out-drove them at nearly every hole! putt.

Home Soccer Results

LONDON, May 14 (Reuters)—The following were the results of Home soccer matches played to-day:

English
MIDLAND
West Brom. 2 Walsall 3
Scottish
EASTERN
St. Bernards 1 Dunfermline 3

League Rugger

LONDON, May 14 (Reuters)—Bradford beat York by 31 points to 13 to-day in a Rugby League match.

CAMBRIDGE BEAT EMPIRE XI BY INNINGS AND 108

LONDON, May 14 (Reuters)—In a three-day cricket match played at Cambridge, the University XI beat a British Empire XI by an innings and 108 runs. The scores were:

Empire XI—150 (Webster 5 for 65), and 251 (W. D. Yardley 138, Bashford 0 for 30).

Cambridge—518 for 5 dec. (Thompson 100, Bridger 145 not out, Conradi 101).

Electric R.C. Bowls Rinks

The following rinks have been selected to represent the Hongkong Electric Recreation Club in a Third Division lawn bowls match against the Indian R.C. on Saturday at Soo-kun-poo.

A. G. Gardner, R. F. Gregory, H. H. McKey and A. F. Paul; A. P. Tarbuck, R. A. Owens, S. Deacon and J. K. Sloan; W. E. Baker, C. E. Gagahan, G. T. Padgett and G. G. S. Thomson.

Referees' Whist Drive

The 4th monthly whist drive of the Hongkong Referees' Association will be held at the Hotel Cecil on Friday at 8.30 p.m.

Tickets, \$1 each, can be obtained from Mr. Dove (Treasurer), any football referee or at the door.

Rifle Shooting

Poor Light Spoils Scores At 600 Yards

THERE WAS a fair attendance at the weekly shoot at Stonecutters last Saturday, 24 members being present. The light was good at 200 yards and 500 yards, with practically no wind. At 600 yards, however, sudden gusts of wind combined with falling light caused many good scores to suffer.

Shooting at Kowloon City to-day will be at 300, 500 and 600 yards. For Sunday next, an interesting programme has been arranged by the Hongkong Naval Volunteer Force. Firing will be at 200 and 600 yards, 10 shots to count at each range. This will be the last shoot of the season.

Leading scores on Saturday were:

	Aperture	Distance	Score
II cap. 200	200	500	600
J. A. Guard	20	25	30
J. S. Blake	32	31	32
Capt. F. P. Sequeira	32	33	32
H. G. E. Breeze	28	29	28
H. G. E. Breeze	28	29	28
E. J. Mitchell	3	29	31
L. W. Pecham	3	27	28
Set. R. J. Hepp	31	29	30
R. J. Johnson	6	28	29
R. T. Young	8	27	21
P. V. A. Do Cruz	8	27	20
Set. R. J. Hepp	6	21	27
Pang, Shuh	6	21	27
V. R. J. Merritt	6	20	23
M. L. Rosario	10	29	21
J. C. Antunes	10	29	21
H. N. Modestus	8	22	26
H. T. Nymouth	5	22	30
P. P. M. Antonio	14	21	27
P. G. C. Ferreira	13	21	21
H. F. Oldrieve	9	20	17
G. H. R. Fox	9	20	12

(Ten innings were played.)



Blasting his way to fame. Ben Hogan professional at the Century Club, N.Y., blasting his way from a sand trap. He now leads the professional golfers of America a following two weeks of brilliant golf.

League Tennis Begins With Five Matches In "B" Division

THE 1940 LEAGUE tennis season opened yesterday with five matches in the "B" Division. Kowloon Tong, the Kowloon C.C., South China, the Chinese R.C. and Craigen-gower were successful. The scores were:

KOWLOON TONG v. RECREO

Kowloon Tong beat Recreo 614-214. F. Kwok and Sam Wong 6-3; A. M. Roderick and D. C. Lee 6-3; G. H. T. Gosano 6-3; beat L. A. Carvalho and F. J. Hennedy 6-1; drew with M. A. Oliveira and W. A. Reed 3-3.

T. E. Lee and B. Xu beat Rodrigues and Gosano 4-2; beat Carvalho and Hennedy 6-2; lost to Oliveira and Reed 3-6.

H. Lin and P. Fletcher beat Rodrigues and Gosano 6-4; beat Carvalho and Hennedy 6-1; lost to Oliveira and Reed 1-6.

KOWLOON v. CIVIL SERVICE

Kowloon beat Civil Service 614-214. F. Gross and D. J. N. Anderson 6-3; L. A. Agius and G. E. 2-2; beat A. Bendall and W. Skinner 4-1; beat D. Hollidge and W. Wardle 6-0.

N. E. Mackay and R. T. Broadbridge drew with Agafurov 6-6; beat Bendall and Skinner 6-7; beat Hollidge and Wardle 6-3.

G. A. White and R. S. Capell lost to Agafurov 3-6; lost to Bendall and Skinner 6-7; beat Hollidge and Wardle 6-3.

CLUB v. SOUTH CHINA

Club lost to South China 3-6. C. H. Lovewell and J. H. Ferguson lost to C. H. Dent and K. Ho 4-6; beat H. K. Ho and L. K. Ma 6-2; lost to W. T. Lee and W. H. Ho 4-6.

E. Bushart and W. H. Jewitt lost to Dew and Ip 1-6; lost to Ho and Ma 1-6; lost to Lee and Ho 4-6.

T. J. Gould and T. C. Monaghan beat Dew and Ip 6-3; beat Ho and Ma 7-5; lost to Lee and Ho 2-6.

CHINESE R.C. v. ARMY

Chinese R.C. beat Army 7-2. C. H. Lovewell and O. Lovell lost to G. Lai and H. N. Wong 3-6; lost to J. Leonard and W. H. Lee 2-6; beat A. Kitchell and W. Howard 6-2.

A. Lovewell and D. M. A. Razack lost to Lai and Wong 3-6; lost to Leonard and Howard 6-2; drew with Kitchell and Howard 6-6.

G. L. Pang and C. C. Lu beat Newham and Lai 6-4; lost to Smith and Hyde 6-0; beat Webb and Whokes 6-1.

INDIANS v. CRAIGENGOWER

Indians lost to Craigengower 21-0. G. L. Pang and C. C. Lu beat Newham and Lai 6-4; drew with Smith and Hyde 6-0; beat Webb and Whokes 6-1.

K. C. Ng and F. Choy beat Newham and Lai 6-4; lost to Smith and Hyde 6-0; beat Webb and Whokes 6-1.

O. L. Pang and C. C. Lu beat Newham and Lai 6-4; lost to Smith and Hyde 6-0; beat Webb and Whokes 6-1.

"It wouldn't take a job as an instructor. To shoot and bowl at young recruits for five hours a day is not my idea of helping to win the war."

"Many people thought that I had a soft job as an instructor. This is untrue. Throughout the three and a half months I was in the R.A.F. I was training to be an air-gunner or plot-observer."

"I have been unfairly criticised since I left the R.A.F." said Tommy.

"The facts have been misconstrued. I was the first sportsman to volunteer, and I joined the R.A.F. in the lowest rank."

"Many people thought that I had a soft job as an instructor. To shoot and bowl at young recruits for five hours a day is not my idea of helping to win the war."

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KING'S

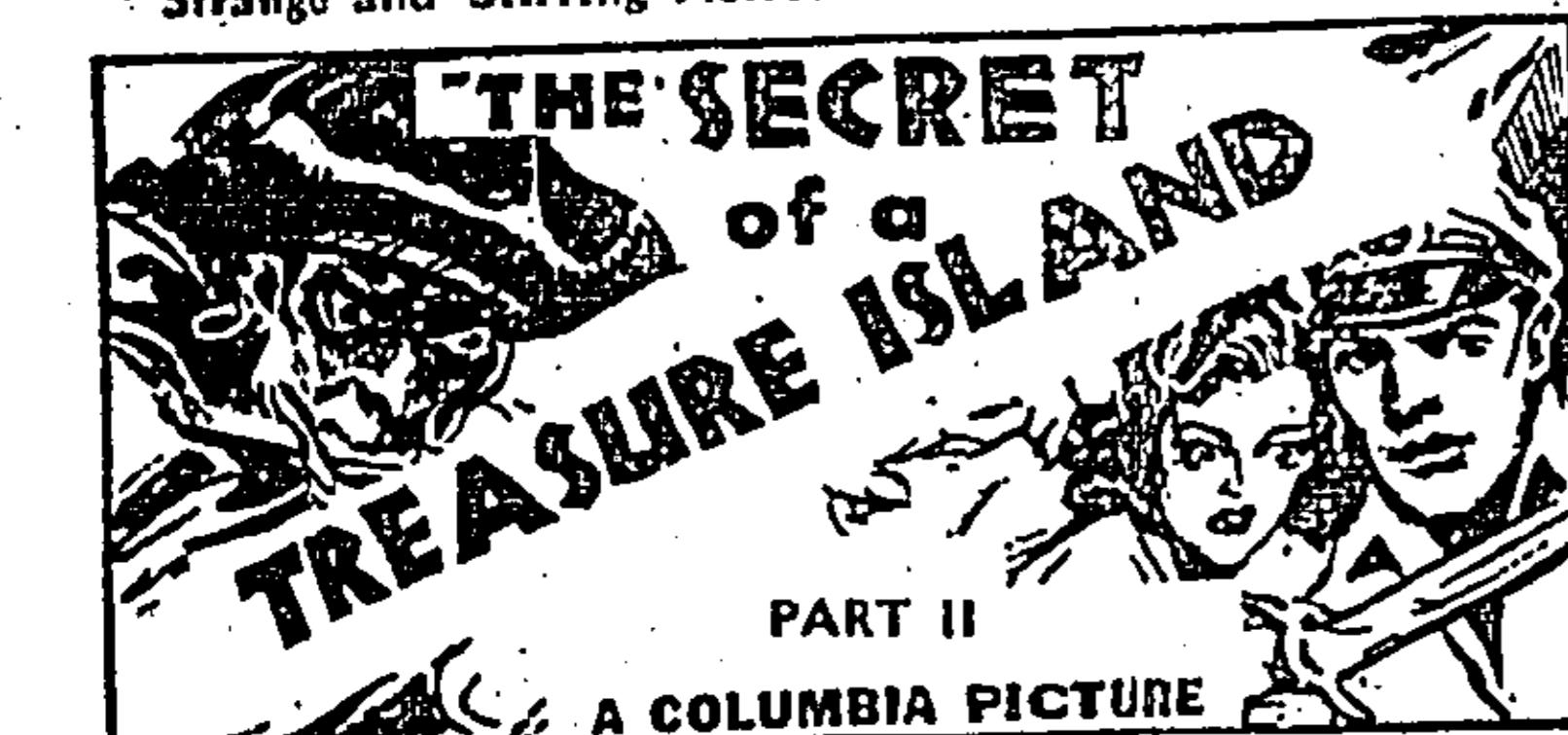
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TO-MORROW James Cagney - Pat O'Brien - George Brent in
A Warner Bros. Picture "THE FIGHTING 69th"

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Breath-Taking Battles . . . For Fabulous Gold!
Strange and Stirring Action . . . Mighty Drama!



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"THE STORY OF ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL"
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TO-DAY & TO-MORROW



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TWO GREAT STARS IN THE GREATEST HISTORICAL DRAMA OF THIS OR ANY YEAR!
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JOHN DILLINGER - Screen Play by JAMES M. COYNE - Story by ROBERT COOKE
Based on a Play by Fred Ward and the Novel "The Phantom Cavalry" by Boris Pasternak - Music by ERICH Wolfgang Korngold - A WARNER BROS. PICTURE

Japan Bamboozled by Chinese Strategy

NEW 4th ROUTE ARMY PLAY - HIDE & SEEK

CHUNGKING.—From behind the lines of Japan's invading war machine, Gen. Yeh Ting, Commander of the new Chinese Fourth Army, brings to this remote capital a moving description of the way China is using age-old devices to defend its slender hold on freedom.

General Yeh usually is out of touch and out of sight as he secretly directs his army within territory claimed by the Japanese. In a rare interview he told how his ammunition must be smuggled past vigilant Japanese sentries.

With other guerrilla chieftains, his task is to strike swift blows at the invader, and then vanish with his army into the surrounding countryside.

Although a comparative newcomer among China's guerrilla leaders, General Yeh has already made a name for himself. His exploits rival those of the veteran Eighth Route Army that surged out of South China in 1932 in the relief of beleaguered Shanghai.

Disrupt Japan

The Japanese months ago occupied Shanghai, Nanking, and Tientsin. Yet the reorganized Fourth Army under General Yeh has its base in the border region between Kiangsu and Anhwei, near China's last capital of Nanking.

On several occasions the Fourth Army has disrupted railway traffic between Nanking and Tientsin. This exploit is the more surprising in view of Japan's nominal occupation of the entire territory from Nanking in central China to Tientsin in the far north.

Another exploit carried out with beguiling secrecy was the stoppage of traffic on the most important railway in Japan's hands. This is the short line down the southern bank of the Yangtze River from Nanking to Shanghai.

Explains one of the guerrilla soldiers, but they lead hard life. Recently General Yeh had to leave his army behind the Japanese outposts, while he hurriedly crossed over to the Chinese capital at Chungking. His funds had been running low. Supplies were not coming through as they should. His soldiers complained of miserable clothing and poor arms.

Looks Like Merchant

General Yeh stayed at one of the least pretentious of Chungking's hotels. No sentry guarded his room, and the lowest of hotel boys could have approached him without difficulty. Such accessibility is particularly striking in China, where sentry and guards are everywhere.

The General is a well-built, rather stately Cantonese. His black hair, which is cut short, has a few gray streaks. His eyes are alert and his face smooth, and he looks more like a Cantonese merchant than a guerrilla leader.

General Yeh commanded the troops which participated in the ill-fated Canton Commune, after the failure of which he went into exile. He left both the Communist Party and the Kuomintang, feeling that neither could succeed in solving China's problems. At the present time he still does not belong to any political party. After visiting Russia and Germany, and travelling through Europe, Yeh settled down in Macao, Portuguese China, and lived quietly until the outbreak of war called him home.

The New Fourth Army has grown from 10,000 to 30,000, General Yeh said. It has no difficulty in obtaining recruits. For every rifle many step forward. Furthermore, the army has established a training school for commanders and political workers, which in three or four months trains a class of 500 or 600. After a political worker is trained, he is assigned to one of the army units, and is expected to educate his men politically, to teach them the meaning of war, to build up their morale, and to see to it that they behave properly towards the populace.

The New Fourth Army fights many battles, but few of them are on a large scale. "We do not engage the Japanese in major battles," General Yeh said, "but we achieve our purpose by piling up many small ones, in which we are sure to be victorious."

It is well known that on several occasions conflicts of various sorts have occurred between the New Fourth Army and the regular armies. Asked if such conflicts were serious, General Yeh answered, "Such incidents as have taken place have been of minor importance."

NEW VOLUNTEER FORCE FORMED

LONDON, May 14 (Reuter).—It is officially announced that a new force will be created, known as "Local Defence Volunteers."

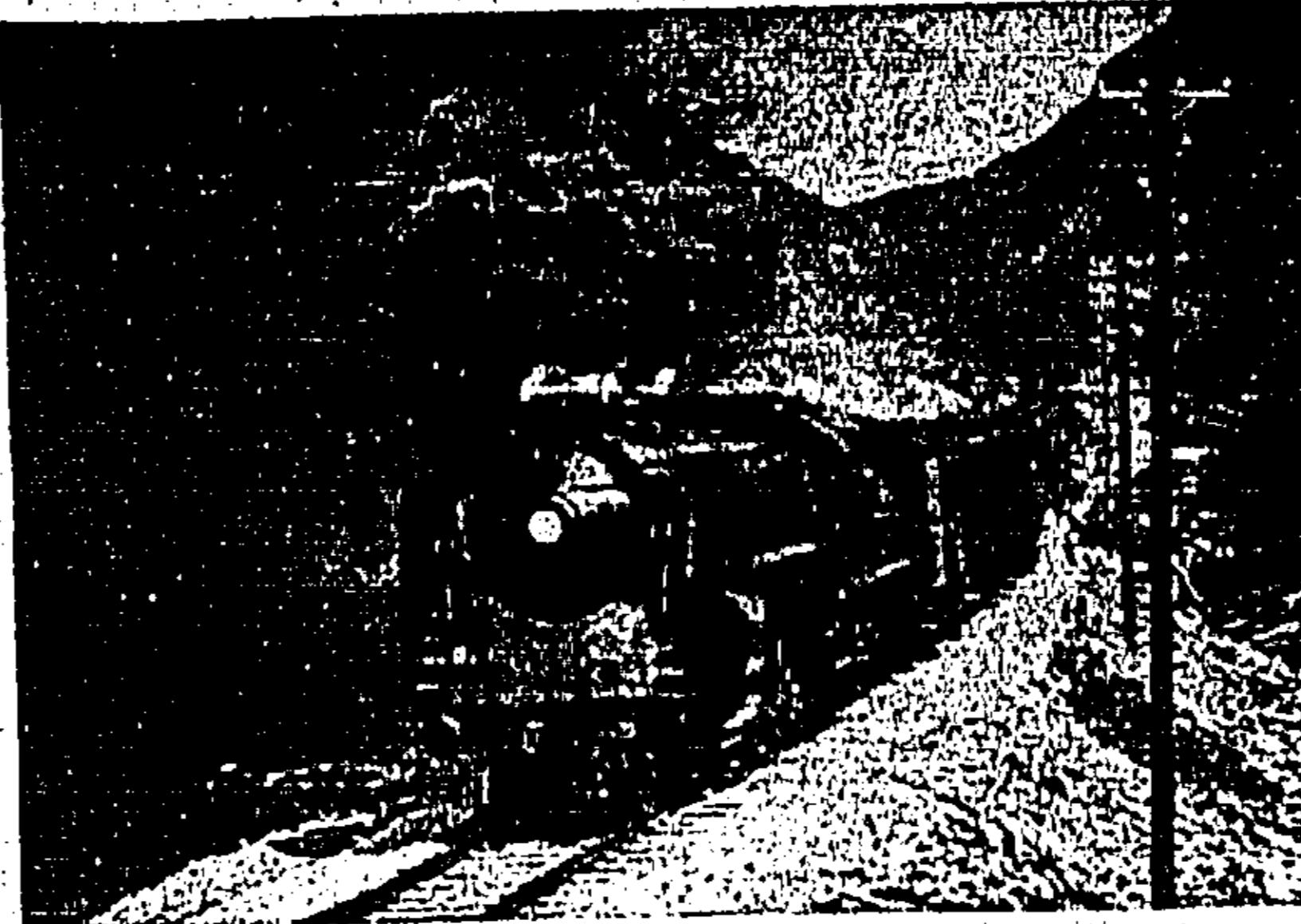
The force will be voluntary and unpaid, and ages will be between 17 and 65 years.

The volunteers will be armed and the force will be used mostly in small towns, villages and other sparsely populated areas.

KILLED BY OWN MACHINE GUNS

PARIS, May 14 (Reuter).—According to the French wireless, Nazi planes machine-gunned a train as it drove into a station. There were 600 German prisoners of war on board the train. Twenty of them were killed.

GERMANS GAIN VITAL RAILWAY



THE ALLIED withdrawal from Namsos last week resulted in the German seizure of the railway shown above.

Dutch Queen Broadcasts

RUTHLESS ATTACK ORDERED

Poignant Message To Her People

LONDON, May 14 (Reuter).—Queen Wilhelmina broadcast from here to-day to the Dutch people.

"As soon as it became certain that we and our Ministers could no longer freely direct our country in Holland," she said, "we decided, much against our desire, to transfer the seat of Government abroad.

"As soon as the situation permits we shall return to Holland. The Government is now in England.

Our Cause Will Prevail

"Be assured that our cause will prevail. The Netherlands' High Command still makes all military decisions.

"The local Councils must do all they can judge necessary in the public interest.

"My heart goes out to my compatriots in the Fatherland.

"With God's help we shall win. Remember the olden days. It will be so again. Do all you can to help our cause."

Proclamation

LONDON, May 14 (Reuter).—A proclamation to the Netherlands people has been issued by Queen Wilhelmina in London.

The proclamation states that the Dutch Government, which is now in England, is not prepared to capitulate and that therefore all territory of the Netherlands, which is in Dutch hands in Europe, and the East and West Indies forms a sovereign state to keep its place as a full member of the community of states and to join in the deliberations of the Allies.

In those parts of the country where the usurper has established domination, the local civilian authorities must do all they can in the interests of the population for the maintenance of order.

Remember the calumnies which occurred in the past centuries, continues the Queen's proclamation, and the repeated resurrection of our country. That will take place again.

Queen To Return

LONDON, May 14 (Reuter).—Queen Wilhelmina will return to Holland as soon as possible.

She spent to-day quietly at Buckingham Palace.

France Calls Up More Reserves

PARIS May 14 (Reuter).—A communiqué issued to-night by the Ministry of National Defence orders all soldiers released for farming work to rejoin their units immediately.

Queen Wilhelmina will return to Holland as soon as possible.

She spent to-day quietly at Buckingham Palace.

FOLLOW THE CROWD TO THE CIRCUS

Opp. FIRE STATION, Mongkok
NIGHTLY AT 9-15
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3 p.m.

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THRILLS and SENSATIONS

See the elephants play Football

FINEST SHOW IN THE EAST



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NATHAN RD, KOWLOON DAILY AT 2.30-5.20-7.20-9.30 TEL. 56856

• FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY •

• HE'S RIDING FOR A FALL
for the most beautiful wildcat that ever trapped a man's heart!

Zane Grey's
"KNIGHTS OF THE RANGE"
with Russell Hayden, Victor Jory, Jean Parker, J. Farrell MacDonald
Directed by Lewis Seiler
A HARRY SHERMAN PRODUCTION
A Paramount Picture
TO-MORROW.
JANE WITHERS in "BOY FRIEND"
A 20TH CENTURY FOX PICTURE

QUEEN'S THEATRE

HONGKONG DAILY AT 2.30-5.15-7.20-9.30 P.M. TEL. 31453

• SHOWING TO-DAY. THE BIGGEST EMOTIONAL WALLOP OF THE YEAR. AS A MAN REDEEMS HIS PAST FOLLIES!

"THE NIGHT OF NIGHTS"
starring PAT O'BRIEN
OLYMPIE BRADNA, ROLAND YOUNG
Directed by Lewis Milestone
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

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Gene Towns presents
"SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON"
THOMAS MELTITT, EVA NEV, FREDERIC MARCH, RICHARD CARMAN, VERNON SMITH, OSCAR KOLB
NO RADIO Picture

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Stan LAUREL & HARDY
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TO-MORROW: "TOY WIFE" MGM Picture

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Haro's one of those enjoyable family comedies
that's all rough-house, fun and excitement.

THEY'RE ROUGH AND READY
FOR A FIGHT - BUT SO'S
THEIR OLD MAN!
BOY TROUBLE
CHARLES RIBBLE, MARY ROSE, HENRY DOLAN, ERIC BLORE, KING

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SAT. "Francis, Ian Hunter, John Lital, Donald Crisp.
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U.S. Orders 20,000 Americans To Evacuate Danger Area As —

ITALIAN ENTRY INTO WAR AS GERMAN ALLY BELIEVED NEAR

Great Battle Of The Meuse Still Raging

NAZI VANGUARD 12 MILES FROM BRUSSELS, CLAIM

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, May 15 (DOMEI).—THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND CLAIMS THAT GERMAN TROOPS HAVE SUCCEEDED IN EFFECTING A CROSSING OF THE MEUSE RIVER SOUTH OF NAMUR.

FIERCE BATTLES ARE RAGING ALONG THE ENTIRE MEUSE FRONT.

The German forces have reached at a point 12 miles from Brussels, according to a German High Command communiqué.

FURIOUS STREET FIGHTING

A message from Paris states that fierce fighting is raging in the Meuse River sector.

There is furious street fighting in the city of Sedan, according to a French High Command communiqué.

NAZIS IN SEDAN

THE ENTIRE AREA OF BELGIUM, EAST OF THE MEUSE RIVER, IS NOW IN GERMAN HANDS.

This area comprising the Ardennes mountain region stretches from the Luxembourg border westward to the Meuse.

The Germans are on the right bank of the Meuse on which lies the important Belgian cities of Liege, Namur, Dinant and, in French territory, Sedan.

Sedan, one of the big cities on the Franco-Belgian border which was the scene of bitter fighting 25 years ago was evacuated yesterday.

The Germans claim that it is now in their hands. This claim has now been substantiated by reports from Paris.

BATTLE OF THE MEUSE

By HERBERT KING

UNITED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

PARIS, May 14 (UP).—A German mechanized column took Sedan, the French border city as the greatest battle of mechanized forces the world has ever seen continued along the

FAILED TO HALT GERMANS



Although great faith was placed in the efficacy of the Dutch system of inundation, the flooding of large parts of Holland failed to stop the overwhelming Nazi advance. Here we see part of the Dutch inundation scheme illustrated.

Units of the Yugo-Slavian Air Force are maintaining a constant patrol of the Adriatic Sea in order to guard against any Italian invasion across the water.

YUGO-SLAVIA COMPLETES PREPARATIONS TO MEET ANY POSSIBLE MENACE

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

NEW YORK, May 15 (DOMEI).—DIPLOMATIC OBSERVERS IN LONDON BELIEVE THAT ITALY WILL SHORTLY ENTER THE WAR AS AN ALLY OF GERMANY.

TWENTY THOUSAND AMERICANS HAVE BEEN REQUESTED TO LEAVE ITALY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

A message from Belgrade states that Yugo-Slavia has completed all preparations to meet any threat from Italy.

Seven hundred thousand Yugo-Slavian troops are now massed on the frontiers facing Italy and Germany.

Mammoth Air Battles on the Western Front

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

AIR BATTLES ON A MAMMOTH SCALE ARE TAKING PLACE IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, LATEST REPORTS FROM THE WESTERN FRONT INDICATE.

Several hundred British, French and German planes have apparently engaged in the world's greatest battle over Sedan, the French city on the Maginot Line which the Germans claim to have entered.

A "United Press" message from Berlin quotes DNB as reporting that 60 British and French planes were brought down over Sedan.

There is no report from Allied sources of the battle.

R.A.F. Bombers Active

Bombers of the R.A.F. however, are engaged in increasing numbers in attacking with the fullest possible vigour the German armies which are engaged in the attempt to cross the Meuse River between Namur and Sedan.

No details are available, says "Reuter", of the R.A.F. action, but it is understood that every available R.A.F. machine that can take to the air has been engaged in continuous operations.

Germany's Blitzkrieg air attacks on France have increased in ferocity during the past 24 hours and throughout yesterday air raids on north-east France were continuous.

Maternity Hospital Wrecked

In one village a small maternity hospital was wrecked.

A large number of civilians have been killed.

A British Air Ministry communiqué says:

"The object of our air operations in the battle now developing in the Low Countries has been to harass the enemy's communications and to protect the advance of the Allied troops."

"Throughout Monday and Tuesday night, our bombers continued to attack the enemy on the roads, railways and bridges leading to the Dutch and Belgian battlefields."

Roads Blocked

"Considerable damage has been done to enemy lines of communication."

The roads in Brabant (Holland) have been successfully blocked.

"Further north on the Dutch battlefields, important railway bridges were attacked and a fire was soon put out."

"Our fighter aircraft have been continually on patrol over the battlefields and its approaches."

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"Our fighter aircraft have been continually on patrol over the battlefields

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FOR SALE.

"HONGKONG AS REVEALED BY THE CAMERA" Second Edition. Over 80 excellent views of the Colony. Price \$1.50. Obtainable at Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Hongkong Travel Bureau or from the Publishers, South China Morning Post, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

Nazi Goods Auctioned
Hongkong Buyers Bid Briskly

A Chinese undertaker was among those present at the public auction of German goods held in the yard of Messrs. Schmidt and Co., in liquidation, in the basement of Gloucester Building this morning when scientific and medical apparatus and a quantity of other things were put up for sale. The auctioneers were Messrs. Lammett Brothers.

The first price offered for a lot of German patent medicine was \$1 but keen bidding ensued and the hammer fell at \$100, the medicine going to a doctor. Two hundred porcelain balls fetched \$11 and 20 balls of agate bought at \$6. Five student's microscopes aggregated \$690 and a petroleum bath for a resistance with six resistances went for \$100.

Kron Bidding

The price paid for a biological colorimeter with haemoglobin attachment was \$110 whilst a microlone and a microscope fetched \$400 after keen bidding between two buyers. An X-Ray set brought in \$7 and another \$225. A portable X-Ray machine was knocked down for \$50. Two X-Ray transformers were sold for \$26 whilst a lot of sundries for X-Ray machine went for \$28.

A Louis Schopper testing apparatus went for \$120 and a silver-plate gas plant, electric driven, and 50 burners reached \$400. A plant with three ball mills of 1.5 liters capacity each, complete with motor of 220V AC and starter on wooden case, was sold for \$200.

Lowest Price, 25 Cents

The lowest price paid at the auction was 25 cents and this was given for five driving belts for a dental machine. Eight hundred diagrams for Fuers Chronograph fetched 50 cents and five valves \$1. A packing case containing films went for \$30 whilst a demon oil stove was auctioned for \$10. A bathroom scale fetched \$10.

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"MAXIMETTE" RUNNING-IN COMPOUND & UPPERS
CYLINDER LUBRICANT
"TUMBLER" POLISHING KITS
"HEAYBERD" BATTERY CHARGERS
"WESTRIC" TRICKLE CHARGERS
"DUCKHAMS" AERO NEW PROCESS OILS
BATTERIES, SPARK PLUGS, BULBS, BRAKE LININGS,
FOG LAMPS, MASCOTS & OTHER MOTOR ACCESSORIES
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY
(Nederlandse Handel-Maatschappij, N.V.)

I herewith announce having received telegraphic information from my Head Office in Batavia, that the seat of this Bank, the Netherlands Trading Society, has been officially transferred from Amsterdam to Batavia.

This transfer does not affect the business of this Bank in any respect, which will now be conducted from Batavia as usual.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY
(Nederlandse Handel-Maatschappij, N.V.)

J. H. VAN DER LAAN,
Manager.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive. By order of the Board.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1940.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders

The Fifty-Ninth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned on Wednesday, the 22nd May, 1940, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1939.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th May to the 22nd May, 1940, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1940.

Wednesday, MAY 15, 1940.

Eward Banse

What does Nazi Germany think of France? Why did Hitler invade Belgium and Holland? Below, Professor Eward Banse reveals the secrets of German thought to you.

He is one of the Nazi hierarchy in Germany, and wrote, in 1933, what was to become the text book of the German military machine. A copy of the book was received in London and, despite strenuous efforts on the part of the Nazis, was translated into English.

Professor Banse's indiscretions permit us to know, in even more astonishing detail than does "Mein Kampf", the reasons that have made Germany the most hated and most feared country in the world has ever known.

The words below are the words of Germany, as placed on paper by the author of its modern military text-book.

NOW read what he has to say about his country's neighbours in the west, and remember that this is the opinion of all Nazis and of many Germans who are not Nazis.

We Germans readily admit that the present boundary line is an uncommunally advantageous one for France, but no one must take it amiss if we modestly indicate our aspirations for the future.

From our point of view, the best frontier would run from the Jura along the ridge to the west of the upper Moselle and the upper Meuse and then, bending westwards and keeping south of the chalk and tertiary regions, to the valley of the Somme and so to the sea—or at the very least along the chalk ridge of Artois.

This frontier has, of course, the disadvantage that it takes in a French population, but that could be got over by making a present of these sons and daughters of France to their under-populated motherland.

On the other hand, it possesses great advantages. It would destroy the fortress-like character of the Paris basin, deprive the French army of the strategically most important scarps, and ensure that the opening engagements in the war after next shall take place in a region which has fewer natural defences and from which Paris can be reached more quickly.

Besides that, the Channel ports of Boulogne and Calais, which are essential for holding the pistol to England's head as well as most of the coal and iron (Lille, Brie), will be in our hands. Incidentally, a considerable portion of the country involved was formerly German speaking and the rest of it is full of old German (Frankish) place names.

The Maginot Line

THE whole northern and eastern frontier of France has been enormously strengthened, since the War; in particular a new defensive scheme, started in 1929, is to make it impregnable by 1934. The main feature of the scheme is the establishment of permanent fortified areas, each occupied by two divisions. Such areas are:—

1.—In the region of the western Alps; from Nice to the upper valleys of the Durance and the Arc, which commands the approaches from the Italian river Dora Riparia; and the head of the valley of the Isere, which secures those from the Dora Baltea.

2.—obviously, the opening between the Jura and the Vosges at Belfort.

3.—two in Lorraine; one to the north west of Haguenau and Wörth; the other in front of Metz, both connected by an area all prepared for flooding in the Saar basin to the south of Saargemünd.

Besides these permanent fortified areas, which are located at the natural weak points in the frontier, numerous strongly fortified posts have been planned, if not already constructed—one at the fort of the Vosges; a couple in front of Saarburg and south east of Metz which are also encircled by two fortified areas; a couple west of Metz and south of Longwy; and a completely detached one in the region of the upper Schelde, which has the plain of French Flanders directly on its left; this plain can be flooded by arrangement from somewhere west of Douai to the sea near Calais. There is yet a third means of defence which the French are already getting ready in peace time—road barricades.

The biggest are situated—in the Jura; behind the ridge of the Vosges; in front of the middle Meuse from Verdun to somewhere north of Mezzeres.

It must not be forgotten that a well-planned group of similar defences in the east of Belgium forms a useful extension of the French line towards the north. When one also considers that the railway system of north eastern France and Belgium has been developed to such a pitch that it can rush an army of millions into defences of German territory—along thirteen strategic main lines railways working in conjunction with motor roads, in a few days, one is bound to admit that the French military authorities have made a splendid and admirable use of their oppor-



THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME: THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS' SPLENDID CHARGE.

railway system behind them, nor the Germans succeeded in outflanking the enemy; both lengthened their lines in a series of frontal encounters as far as Flanders, where our advance failed, owing to the use of imperfectly trained, ill-gaunt, new levies and the flooding of the country by the Belgians. By October 10, 1914, the whole western front was established.

All in all, the Franco-Anglo-Belgian army came off better in the race to the sea than the Germans.

After the battle of the Marne on September 12-13, the essential thing was, for the Germans, to extend their line along the valley of the Somme as far as the Channel; for the enemy, to bend the German line as far back from the sea as possible at Noyon.

What France would really like to see is a small Germany wedged in between the Rhine and the Oder and split up into numerous independent small states.

All movements calculated to disintegrate Germany, whether inside or outside its borders, are sure of French support.

France invented, separation on the Rhine and left every sort of aid, financial and otherwise, to the German. Marxists of whatever shade of opinion; she planted Poland and Czechoslovakia on our eastern frontier and armed them, and it was she who prevented the union between us and Austria for the intimidation of whom she also supported the southern Slavs. Wherever we turn in Europe France stands in the way, ready to humiliate and damage us. But these dragon's teeth which France has sown will one day surely produce their terrible crop.

In this the enemy were so far successful that they saved the Channel ports, secured a safe manoeuvring ground for the coming British army between Dunkirk and Antwerp, at the same time retaining a very numerous population, the richest in Germanic blood, for France, and giving the German line of trenches the most disadvantageous shape imaginable by the salient at Noyon.

All that the Germans could get against that was, the occupation of the coal mining and industrial area of northern France; the rich mines of Brabant; and the mere fact of Brabant; and the mere fact of

in men like Joffre, Nivelle, Petain, Foch and, above all, Clemenceau—who, with a ruthless and admirable energy, never took their eyes off their twofold object, which was to sustain France's greatness and their own preponderance, cost what it might.

Nothing could divert these men from their aim; they were prepared to strike absolutely anything, if only that was achieved.

This ruling class of republicans, France controls one's admiration, has no equal in the world for sheer energy; all the more reason then, why it must be destroyed.

Never in the past, not even under Napoleon, have the destinies of France been guided by such resolute, such brutally ruthless hands as they are today.

Passing over France's share in the confiscation of the German colonies (the Cameroons and Togoland), also her disgraceful and bloodthirsty behaviour towards German civilians in her colonies, and having already discussed elsewhere her military activities in northern Italy, we will proceed to a few final observations on the fundamental nature of France.

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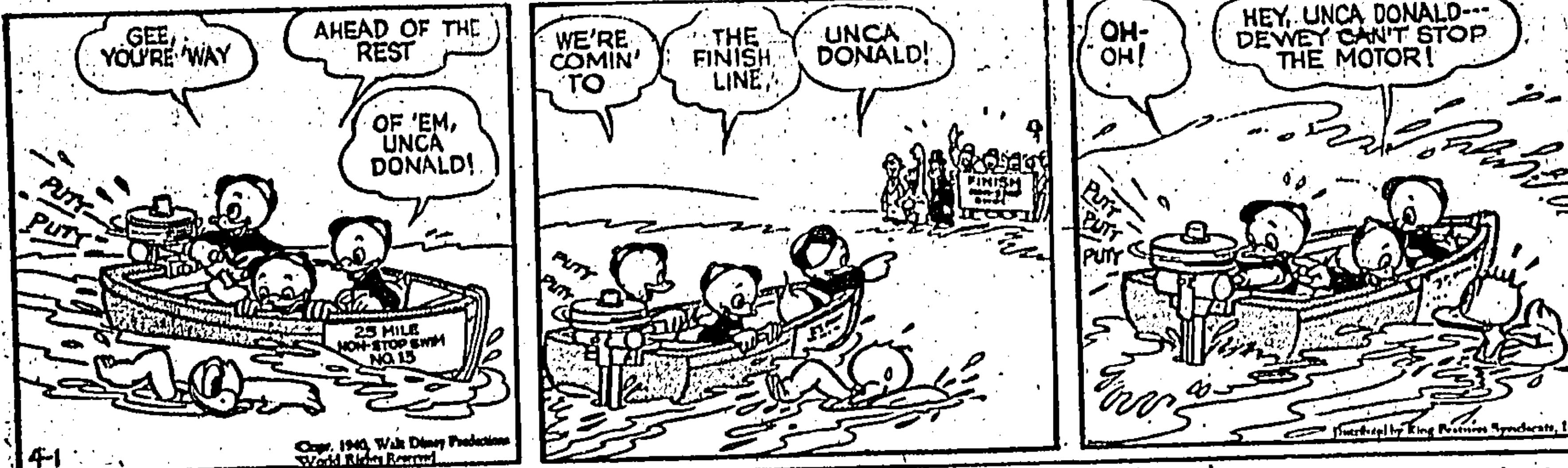
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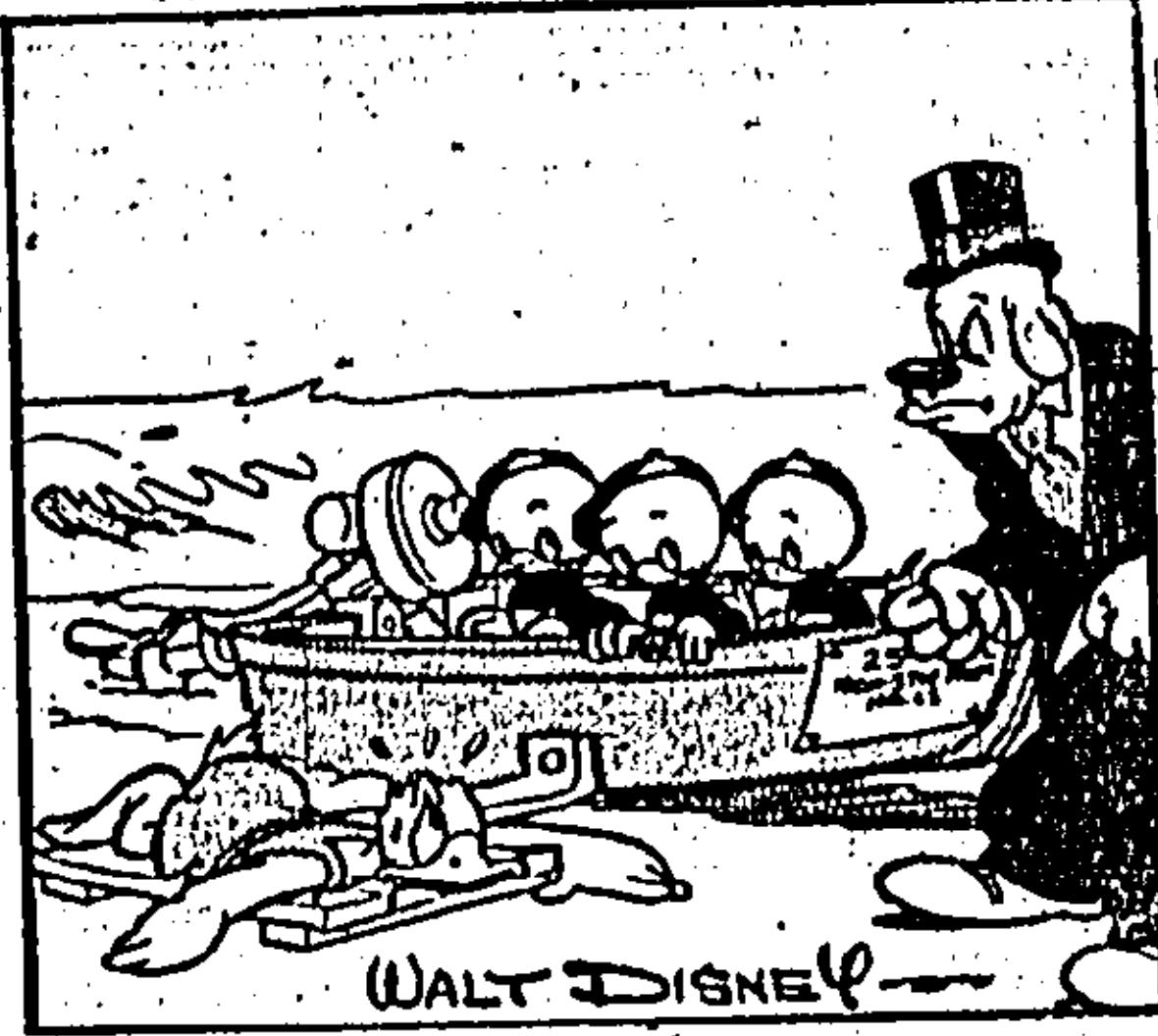
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RUTHLESS ATTACK ORDERED

7,000 Nazi Planes To Attack Belgium

PARIS, May 14 (Reuter).—The German High Command has ordered its 6,000 or 7,000 planes on the Belgian front to attack ruthlessly both civil and military objectives, says a message from Brussels.

"Since yesterday,"—says the dispatch, "there have been numerous attacks on open cities and huge fires have been caused by bombs on Namur."

"Part of Liege has undergone intensive bombing for 12 hours.

Evacues Pursued

"On the roads, motor cars carrying evicuées are pitilessly pursued."

"The Brussels' banks this morning declared a moratorium on withdraw-

"On Post Office accounts only 5,000 francs fortnightly can be withdrawn."

"Long queues are waiting before the Bank of England offices and the post offices but there is no sign of panic."

"Although the people are preparing to leave the capital at short notice, it is not through fear of danger as the population has shown remarkable courage since the invasion began."

"The Belgians prefer to risk great danger on the roads and railways rather than the horrors of German occupation."

Mass Raids On Britain Threatened

Frank Statement By Nazi Spokesman

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".

BERLIN, May 15 (UP).—Germany has issued a frank warning that mass air operations will be launched against England in "the very near future."

A statement to this effect was issued by an authoritative source this morning.

The Nazi spokesman pointed out that the capital of the Netherlands would permit German air bases to be instantaneously moved to within 180 miles of the English coast.

In future raids, German bombers would be escorted by Messerschmitt fighters which would engage the R.A.F. pursuit planes while the bombers completed their task.

Belgium Calls Up More Men

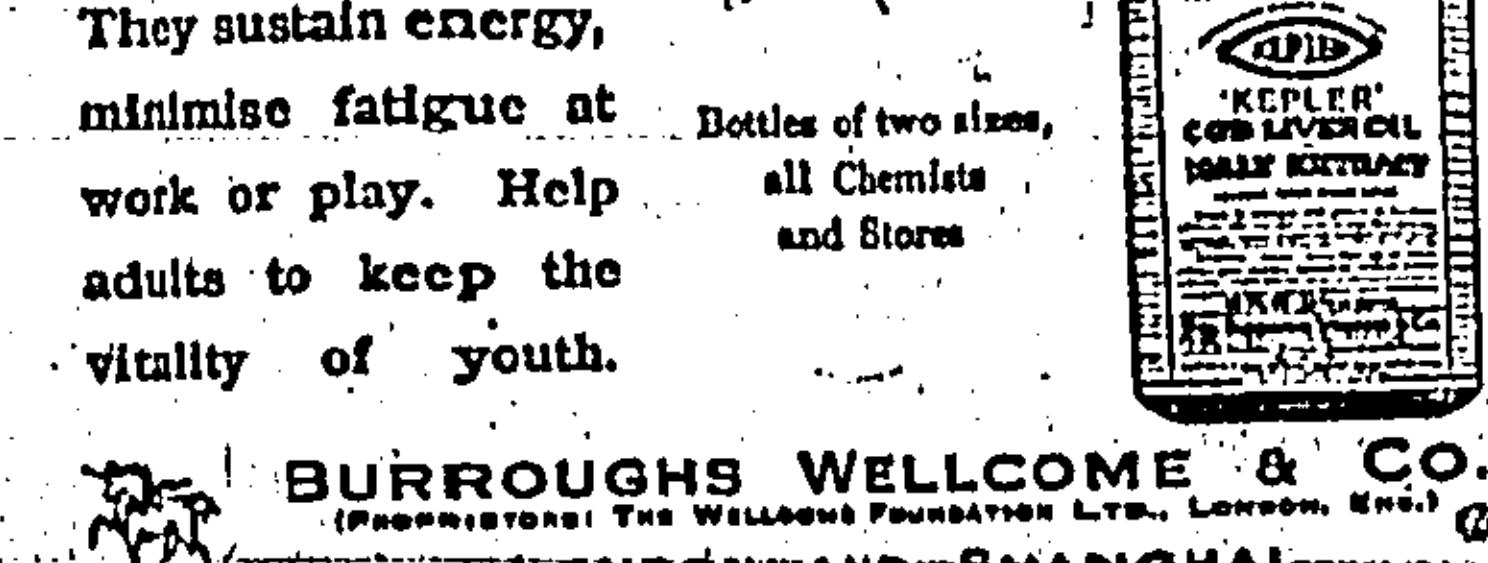
BRUSSELS, May 14 (Reuter).—A wireless broadcast given to-day announced that all men between the ages of 16 and 35, who belong to the Recruiting Reserve, are to report for military service.

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Liver Oil Extract

A source of energy for children and adults

Cod liver oil and barley malt extract are two rich sources of the vitamins essential to normal healthy growth. They sustain energy, minimise fatigue at work or play. Help adults to keep the vitality of youth.



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CHINA

KING'S MOTHER ENDANGERED

Dramatic Episode In Belgian Village

PARIS, May 14 (Reuter).—It is revealed here that detachments of German parachutists descended at the Chateau Leaken, where Queen Elizabeth, King Leopold's mother, has been staying in the past few days.

The Germans were quickly mopped up.

The Queen's only comment was that it was an incident of no importance beside Belgium's trials.

Fine Effort For B.W.O.F.

Social Evening Arranged By Local Americans

Thanks to the enterprise of some of the American community in Hongkong, led by Mr. Wallace Harper and Mr. R. B. Landis, a highly successful social evening was held at the Kowloon Cricket Club on Monday evening, as a result of which the B.W.O.F. is to benefit by close on \$600.

Messrs. Wallace Harper and Landis conceived the idea of organising a series social to include poker, bridge, mah jong, whist, etc., with proportions of the winnings at the various tables to be devoted to the B.W.O.F.

Some 60 people attended the function, and the result was particularly gratifying, \$525 being raised from the effort. A further \$80 have been promised by people who were unable to be present.

During the evening, a box of cigars was auctioned by Mr. Landis. It realised \$10 and was then put up again, and finally sold for an additional \$10.

It is hoped to repeat the function in the near future.

NEW VOLUNTEER FORCE FORMED

LONDON, May 14 (Reuter).—It is officially announced that a new force will be created known as "Local Defence Volunteers."

The force will be voluntary and unpaid, and ages will be between 17 and 65 years.

The volunteers will be armed and the force will be used mostly in small towns, villages and other sparsely populated areas.

France Calls Up More Reserves

PARIS, May 14 (Reuter).—A communiqué issued to-night by the Ministry of National Defence orders all soldiers released for farming work to rejoin their units immediately.

NAZI DRIVE STOPPED

In World's Greatest Tank Battle

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".

PARIS, May 15 (UP).—The German drive on Brussels from Liege and the King Albert Canal has been halted in the greatest mechanised battle the world has ever known.

Two thousand tanks were engaged in the battle, which took place in front of Tongres, Tielmont and north of Huy.

The battlefield is littered with the wrecks of tanks of both sides which have been put out of action.

The battle took place a mile in front of the strong defensive positions which the Belgians had erected after their retreat from the King Albert Canal fortifications.

French reports claim that the German advance in the sector has been halted everywhere.

It is claimed that the French tank crews, as well as the tanks themselves, showed qualitative equality if not superiority over those of the enemy.

Dutch Queen Broadcasts

Poignant Message To Her People

LONDON, May 14 (Reuter).—Queen Wilhelmina broadcast from here to-day to the Dutch people.

"As soon as it became certain that we and our Ministers could no longer freely direct our country in Holland," she said, "we decided, much against our desire, to transfer the seat of Government abroad.

"As soon as the situation permits we shall return to Holland. The Government is now in England.

Our Cause Will Prevail

"Be assured that our cause will prevail. The Netherlands' High Command still makes all military decisions."

"The local Councils must do all they can judge necessary in the public interest."

"My heart goes out to my compatriots in the Fatherland."

"With God's help we shall win. Remember the olden days. It will be so again. Do all you can to help our cause."

Proclamation

LONDON, May 14 (Reuter).—A proclamation to the Netherlands people has been issued by Queen Wilhelmina in London.

The proclamation states that the Dutch Government, which is now in England, is not prepared to capitulate and that therefore all territory of the Netherlands, which is in Dutch hands in Europe, and the East and West Indies forms a sovereign state able to keep its place as a full member of the community of states and to join in the deliberations of the Allies.

In those parts of the country where the usurper has established dominion, the local civilian authorities must do all they can in the interests of the population for the maintenance of order.

Remember the calamities which occurred in the past centuries, continues the Queen's proclamation, and the reported resurrection of our country. That will take place again.

Queen To Return

LONDON, May 14 (Reuter).—Queen Wilhelmina will return to Holland as soon as possible.

She spent to-day quietly at Buckingham Palace.

QUEEN'S P.C. TO HOUSEHOLDERS

Thanks For Aid Given To Evacues

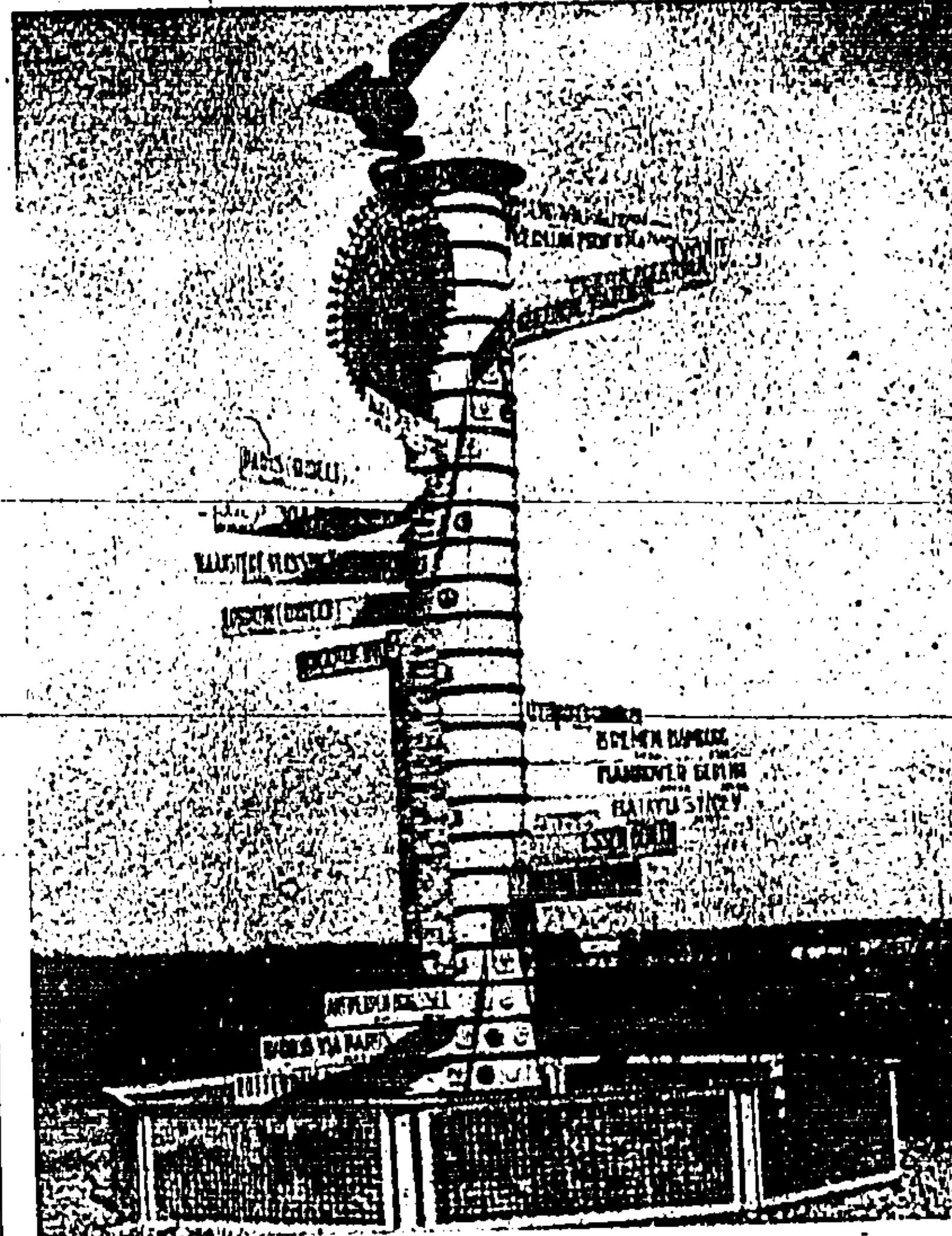
LONDON, May 14 (British Wireless).—Her Majesty the Queen is sending a personal message by post on a specially-designed card to every householder who cared for children, mothers and others moved in the early part of the war under the Government's evacuation scheme.

The total number of recipients is estimated at 320,000.

Unselfish Task

"I know that to this unselfish task you have sacrificed much of your own comfort," says the message, "and that could not have been rendered to the country."

MAY BOMB BRITAIN FROM HERE



The German boast that its new air bases in Holland will bring it to within 180 miles of England is borne out by this striking signpost at the Schiphol airport at Amsterdam. Paris is 200 miles, Essen 90 miles, Croydon (on the other side) 160 miles.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING

T.T. London	1/24
Demand	1/24
T.T. Shanghai	370
T.T. Singapore	524
T.T. Japan	82
T.T. India	194
T.T. U.S.A.	384
T.T. Manila	35 1/2 N.
T.T. Batavia	150
T.T. Bangkok	108 1/4
T.T. Salgon	10 05
T.T. France	80
T.T. Switzerland	1/6
T.T. Australia	1/6
4 m/s L/C London	1/13
4 m/s D/P	1/34
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	21
4 m/s France	11.40
30 d/s India	84
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.034
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	3.204

RADIO

31.49 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles)

ZBW, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and

Dvorak Symphony No. 5 "The New World"

Broadcast by Z. B. W. on a Frequency of 945 k.c.s. and on Short Wave from 1.215 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 9.52 m.c.s. per second.

12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Keith Falkner (Baritone) and the New Mayfair Orchestra.

1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Louis Levy and His Gaumont British Symphony.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Variety with Iasy Bonn, Frances Day, Leslie Hutchinson and Others.

2.15 Close Down.

6.00 Programme of Latest Dance Music.

7.02 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

7.05 London Relay—"No Man's

Time" Variety.

7.30 London Relay—The News.

8.00 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Songs by Kirsten Flagstad (Soprano).

8.10 Dvorak—Symphony No. 5 in E Minor, Op. 96 ("The New World").

The Royal Albert Hall Orchestra conducted by Sir London Ronald.

8.53 Two Songs from Opera by Leslie Fort (Tenor).

9.01 The Regimental Band of H. M. Coldstream Guards.

9.15 London Relay—News Summary.

9.30 Magazine Feature Programme No. 2.

Including recorded talk by an Australian journalist on a British Fighter squadron, by an Indian officer in the Indian Army, and by a Welsh trawler skipper whose ship was shelled and sunk by a U-boat.

9.45 Dance Music by Harry Roy and His Orchestra.

10.00 Grand Variety Programme.

11.00 Close Down.

MOSCOW, May 14 (Reuter).—A Swedish trade delegation headed by the Minister of Supply, M. Eriksson, landed at the Moscow airport this evening.

A. Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 Years Ago

May 16, 1940. The motion for the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland has been rejected.

25 Years Ago

May 16, 1915. Correspondents in the North of France state: "Fierce fighting is general along a front of 70 miles, from Arras to the Sea. It is the final and most desperate battle for the Allies. The losses on both sides are very heavy."

The enemy's bombardment at Ypres on Saturday was the most intense, surrounding the British trenches, which they had to abandon, but when the Germans advanced in masses they were mown down and finally repulsed."

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph":

Sir.—It is not about time that the people of Germany were removed from the face of the Earth. The German Government Building is a magnificent building, but it is not about time that the people of Germany were removed from the face of the Earth. The German Government Building is a magnificent building, but it is not about time that the people of Germany were removed from the face of the Earth. The German Government Building is a magnificent building, but it is not about time that the people of Germany were removed from the face of the Earth. The German Government Building is a

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**PYE RADIOS
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Drastic Discounts**

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ROLNY'S TAILORED
SUMMER GARMENTS**

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**SUMMER SHORTS in different
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**SUMMER SUITS in various materials,
well made, in different sizes
LESS 40% DISCOUNT**

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The Hongkong Telegraph

Wednesday, May 15, 1940.
Wynham St, Hongkong
Telephone: 20015

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The Dutch East Indies

As yet the attention turned on the Netherlands East Indies is purely reflexory of the new situation created in Europe by the invasion of Holland. Nevertheless, the ardent enthusiasm of interested third Powers such as Japan, the United States, Britain and France in proclaiming their willingness to respect the status quo of the Pacific vis-à-vis the Netherlands East Indies indicates very clearly that more than ordinary importance is placed by international politicians to these strategic islands.

This vast collection of fertile islands, large and small, totals in its land space an area considerably larger than Burma. It is moreover, so disposed that it lies across the shipping routes from Europe to the Far East and is of immense aid to the air routes to Australia and New Zealand. From the northernmost point of Sumatra to where Timor confronts Australia the length of the chain of islands is over 2,000 miles, and north of it lie Dutch Borneo, Celebes, and Dutch New Guinea. Were the Dutch East Indies in hands hostile to Britain the Singapore base, which stands on a promontory that thrusts into the midst of them, would have enemy ports at its door. The Netherlands Government, urgent to avoid any semblance of departure from neutrality, has proclaimed the ability of the Dutch East Indies to take care of themselves and will countenance no offers of protection against any event. The validity of that claim will be much strengthened when the present plans mature.

The Netherlands Government, in the two and a half centuries in which she has ruled her Dutch Empire, has not neglected defence. The latest available returns show that she keeps normally in East Indian waters, with Sourabaya as their base, two light cruisers, eight destroyers, and twelve submarines; besides some minelayers, minesweepers, and motor-torpedo-boats, and to this little navy is attached a force of 72 seaplanes as well as smaller aircraft. Three 27,000-ton battle-cruisers are now to be added to it, and £6,000,000 spent on improving the base at Sourabaya. The Regular Army, entirely independent of that at home, consists of some 32,000 Europeans and natives with artillery of all calibres and a small Air Force.

Thus it can be seen that the Netherlands East Indies are well fortified against attack, and that any attempt against them by an unfriendly Power would most assuredly meet with disaster.



THE BEAST IN BELGIUM

(George Whitelaw, whose cartoons appear exclusively in the "Telegraph" in Hongkong, re-draws a famous 1914 cartoon).

Can Hitler In invade Britain?

by Lt.-Col. C. B. COSTIN-NIAN, M.C.

The Noted Military Correspondent

London, May 1. Fleet could rapidly replace its losses.

T is reported that a volunteer corps of picked men is being formed in Germany. Their task is said to be sacrificial.

They are told that this special task will very likely be their last. They are to be very fit, daring, clever and enterprising. The size of the corps is consider-

able.

What can the task be? Visions of

fleet could get to our shores, it is still more improbable that it could land without devastating losses.

British troops could concentrate on

the threatened area, and Gallipoli has shown the difficulties of landing troops under fire. But Germans landing on the east coast would also encounter, as our men in 1915 did not, severe action from the air.

The landing of a large force, therefore, may be regarded as impractical.

But even if we assume that the

Germans have landed safely, there

still remains the problem of supplying them with food and ammunition.

This could only be done by sea, in

adequate quantities, if England were

completely exhausted, her Navy

driven off the sea, her Air Force

out of the air. Invasion by sea from

Germany was dismissed as a remote

danger before 1914. When the Ger-

mans had a formidable navy. To-day

it can be ruled out.

Of course, if the Germans broke

through Belgium and seized

the Channel ports the position would be rather different. Hence the necessity of our maintaining a sufficient force

in France to prevent this.

But even then invasion by sea

would be a very difficult operation.

But if we need not lie awake at

night for fear of invasion by sea,

what is the new danger of invasion

from the air?

How many men could come that

way?

If Germany had 5,000 planes

capable of carrying thirty men each

with military equipment, that would

mean they could bring 150,000 men.

That sounds easy.

But it all depends on granted the

fact that neither our fighter air-craft

nor our anti-aircraft batteries offer

serious resistance to the enemy be-

fore they land from the air; and it

also assumes that our troops leave

them entirely free to concentrate and

move where they will when they

have landed.

These are pretty large assumptions

and in any case I do not believe

that Germany has got, or ever will

have, anywhere near 5,000 planes of

this size.

And again, there is the question of supply. When you consider the huge quantities of fuel, ammunition, and food that a modern army consumes, its supply by air becomes out of the question.

A corps of two divisions consumes 1,600 gallons of petrol to move twenty-five miles. How are all planes to carry supplies in such quantities? Would they try to seize our petrol reserves?

Britain still has control of the seas. So long as she retains this, she is in no fear of invasion. "Sustained squads, dropped by

parachute to sabotage our industry and spread panic are another matter. They might conceivably inflict much damage to ourselves and to the Allied cause.

However, gave the situation elsewhere, we would never allow ourselves to strip these islands of our anti-aircraft batteries offer sufficient protection to give parachutists a clear field.

SWEDEN IS ANXIOUS

recently issued sharp warning to Stockholm.

These Are Sweden's Chief Newspapers

NAME	CIRCULATION	POLITICS
Stockholms Tidning	150,800	(morning) Liberal.
Stockholms Dagblad	136,000	(morning) Liberal.
Dagens Nyheter	86,400	(morning) Conservative.
Svenska Dagbladet	62,500	(evening) Liberal.
Aftonbladet	61,700	(evening) Conservative.
Nya Dagligt Allehanda	40,000	(morning) Liberal.
Svenska Morgenbladet	37,300	(morning) Labour.
Social-Demokraten		

WE destroyed Philip's Armada, and Napoleon's attempt

shared much the same fate. He assembled both troops and the barges to carry them across from Boulogne.

But he needed to collect enough

warships to protect the transports from the British Fleet. For this

purpose he required France's Mediterranean Fleet in the Channel.

Nelson's victory at Trafalgar prevented this. When Napoleon heard

that he broke camp and marched east, into Germany.

Now Hitler is said to have plans

for an east coast invasion or for a landing in Elbe.

Is there any real cause for anxiety

after what is happening to Norway?

A successful invasion involves three operations:

1. Carrying the invading force safely across the sea.

2. Landing it on the hostile shore.

3. Supplying, maintaining and reinforcing it when it has been landed.

It is problematical whether the

German Navy could escort transports

across the North Sea. It is inconceivable that the Germans could

leave harbour and cross the sea without attracting attention, and the transports would find themselves involved in a major naval engagement, for which they are not fitted.

Whatever the result of such an action, it is certain that the German forces would prevent the escorting of any reinforcements or supplies for the original force, assuming that they

could be safely landed. The British

policy and done nothing to give grounds for complications arising as a result of the adoption of such a policy. Sweden's sympathies, like those of the rest of the civilised world, are wholeheartedly for Norway in the latter's life and death struggle.

In considering Swedish sympathy for the Norwegians it must be remembered that a considerable proportion of the Norwegians are

Swedish descendants and "Finnish" culture is built up on the Swedish model.

Sweden acknowledged and admired</p

ITALIAN ENTRY BELIEVED NEAR

→ FROM PAGE ONE

possibility of Italy entering the war. Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, stated ten days ago that no consideration was being given at the State Department to the issue of such a warning.

Alexandria Precautions

CAIRO, May 14 (Reuter).—Civil inhabitants of frontier towns in the western desert are being evacuated where necessary.

The military governor has ordered reservists of the Army and Navy now on the retired list to hold themselves in readiness for instant recall.

The lending Italian bank in Alexandria has paid its employees two months' salary in advance. Reinforcement of the fleet at Alexandria by British and French warships continues.

Won't Accept Sterling

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH". LONDON, May 14 (UP).—The Italian authorities have instructed Italian banks in London not to accept Sterling for tourist lire. U.S. dollars may still be exchanged for lire.

Paper Bombs

ROME, May 14 (Reuter).—"We are in sight of that decisive, historical phase which will fix the fate and fortunes of our country for future centuries," says the "Popolo d'Italia", the newspaper founded by Signor Mussolini.

The usual band of pacifists, fat, rich self-seekers and perverted friends of the democracies are attempting to launch a campaign to unseat the Fascist government.

"To-day nobody can pretend to be ignorant of the precise directives of Fascist Italy in the European conflict. Those who continue to profess ignorance will be treated as the enemy, of whom they are potential accomplices."

Alfred Consideration

PARIS, May 15 (UP).—The Italian attacks on the Allied blockade policy prompted the French Ministry of Information to-day to publish a statement stressing the fact that the Allies have always shown the greatest consideration for Italian interests in applying the blockade.

Clear Out, Advice To Americans

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH". WASHINGTON, May 14 (UP).—Mr. Cordell Hull to-day indicated that American nationals in Italy had been advised to leave at their earliest convenience.

He said that he believed the American Ambassador, Mr. William Phillips, was issuing a notice to this effect forthwith, although he had not advised the State Department specifically.

However, the general situation in Italy, said Mr. Hull, indicated the probability that such advice has already been issued.

British Insulted

ROME, May 14 (Reuter).—Lord Hardwick, a friend of Bruno Mussolini, had his face slapped last night at a cabaret show because he threw an anti-British poster off his table.

He was then detained for a couple of hours in a police station on the ground that his papers were not in order.

Students Demonstrate

Anti-Axis student demonstrations were also held in various provincial towns, including Milan where the Prefect appeared on the balcony of the Prefecture and acknowledged the cheers of the demonstrators; and at Naples where thousands of students with Italian and German flags and pictures of the King and Duke marched to the Palace of the Crown Prince cheering the House of Savoy and II Due.

The demonstrators later sang patriotic songs outside the offices of the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy.

HOME RACING PLANS

London, May 14.

The Jockey Club and National Hunt Committee announced that racing will be resumed in Manchester and Lanark on May 18.—Reuter.

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A.P.O.

NAZI VANGUARD

→ FROM PAGE ONE

Ardennes and Meuse, sector in an effort to outflank the left wing of the Maginot Line.

Drive Into France

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".

BERLIN, May 14 (UP).—The German High Command claims that Nazi forces to-day carried out a drive into France in an effort to break through the Allied defences and to flank the Maginot Line.

It is claimed that the line between Liege and Namur has been passed and that attacking forces have reached the River Meuse between Namur and Givet.

If this is true, it means that the Nazis are in position to threaten the extended portion of the Maginot Line which runs along the southern and southeastern Belgium border.

The same German communiqué stated that the invaders have crossed the Meuse on to French soil under the protection of ceaseless German air attacks.

It is claimed that the breach in the Grebbe Line, southeast of Amersfort has been widened, this being apparently another flanking attack, and that further territory has been won in the direction of Utrecht.

Nazi Advances Confirmed

Mr. J. Alex Morris, "United Press" Foreign Editor, in his summary of the cables sent from Europe to New York to-day, confirms that the German army has smashed through to the edge of France.

Hiller's motorised legions have sliced through Holland and to the sea, and have broken through the Belgian main defence line and reached Sedan in France.

A gigantic test of the strength—the battle of the River Meuse—may decide the war in the Low Countries.

The Germans claim that their armoured and air-force everywhere are making lightning progress, well ahead of schedule in the drive designed to seize Dutch and Belgian bases for a "blitzkrieg" attack on England, and possibly an assault on the Maginot Line.

Despatches from Allied sources confirm much of the success claimed by the German High Command.

History's Greatest Battle

However, these reports add that tremendous Allied power is being thrown into the struggle between modern mechanised units and old-style experts describe this as being perhaps the greatest battle of all history.

Hundreds of thousands of soldiers and many thousands of aeroplanes and tanks are engaged, but the conflict has spread so widely, and the German thrusts have been so rapid that accurate estimates are at present impossible.

In swift succession the Germans have claimed to have broken through the "fortresses of Holland and the interior fortified defence area, sliced a path through to Rosendaal near the southwestern Dutch coast between Rotterdam and Antwerp, and to have advanced to Rotterdam and the Utrecht area.

It is also claimed that the Germans have broken through the Belgian defence line and forced the Belgians into retreat in a westerly direction.

Brussels, Antwerp in Danger

If this is correct, both Brussels and Antwerp are threatened; however, the German positions are by no means clear.

The Nazis also boast that they have broken through the combined Belgian and French defences south and west of the fortified city of Liege, and to have driven across the Meuse to the Dinant area to strike at France.

Paris reports state that a great battle between mechanised forces is raging around Sedan in northwest France in the Verdun sector and that the Germans suffered tremendous loss of life in their advance across the Meuse towards the Maginot Line defences which are behind the river.

London Admission

London, May 14 (Reuter).—The Germans have made rapid progress with a large force and armoured columns in the Ardennes region in Belgium.

They have been opposed by French cavalry and Belgian Chasseurs but, late yesterday afternoon, the German advance guards reached the Meuse at a number of points.

Further German forces continued to arrive throughout the night and they have probably now reached the river at all crossing points.

The spearhead of the German drive in this region is towards Sedan. Most of their armoured units have been directed towards Sedan.

These met the French advance units yesterday near Sedan and there was an extremely sharp engagement.

The German units were backed by low flying aircraft and artillery.

The secondary German drive is being made towards Dinant.

Belgians Resisting

BRUSSELS, May 14 (Reuter).—Many local engagements at various points were announced by the Belgian High Command in a communiqué issued at noon to-day.

The Belgian troops, said the communiqué, were resisting the pressure of enemy forces.

During the night, advance Belgian troops refused.

"German local attacks in the region of the Moselle were repelled with losses.

"Our aviation powerfully and efficiently intervened in the battle. Moreover many aerial reconnaissances were made during the night of May 13.

"Bombing expeditions have been successfully carried out on strategic points and on military convoys.

During these aerial encounters, 15 enemy planes have been brought

BIG NAZI DRIVE

→ FROM PAGE ONE

Loroy and in the Moselle sector further south have completely halted all German thrusts in these areas.

Longwy, an important steel mill centre, is under direct bombardment. Heavy German attacks have also been broken in Forbach and Wissembourg.

Great Tank Battle

French motorised units are already engaged in the great tank battle in central Belgium, two thousand tanks being involved in what was the first all-mechanised battle in history.

The French claim to be holding the German advance in this sector at Turlement, Tongres and north of Nivelles.

The Germans apparently hope to turn the left wing of the Maginot Line by breaking across the Meuse between Namur and Givet, where a salient extends tongue-like into Belgium.

Triple Movement

In order to attain this end the Germans will have to carry out a triple movement:

1.—Strong columns will probably attempt to drive westwards across the Meuse between the Namur fortifications and Givet;

2.—The Germans in the north will attempt to contact the columns now operating around Sedan, in order to reach the confluence of the Meuse and Chiers rivers;

3.—Columns will probably move southwards in the direction of Montmedy and Longwy.

The Germans are already in possession of the east bank of the Meuse at several points between Liege, Namur and Dinant and heavy reinforcements, which French military intelligence reported to be moving up through Luxembourg, probably reached the river last night.

Bitter fighting is reported to be in progress near Dinant.

Sedan Situation

At Sedan the French forces have retired to the southern bank of the Meuse, where the French lines are completely protected by heavy guns of the Maginot Line.

Although most maps show Sedan as being inside the Maginot Line, it is emphasised that the Germans have at no point along the entire French frontier pierced the strong French fortification system.

Sedan is actually on the northern bank of the Meuse River and at this point the Maginot Line extends along the southern bank.

Sedan Occupied

Sedan has, it is admitted, been occupied by the Germans, but the French retreated across the Meuse even before the Germans arrived in order to blow up all bridges.

The Germans in Sedan thus face the guns of the Maginot Line on the other side of the Meuse.

Sedan is just inside the French frontier from Belgium and is five miles north of the Maginot fortifications. The city has no military significance in the present battle.

down in our territory."

Battle Of Meuse Is On

PARIS, May 14 (Reuter).—The Germans are steadily battering at the whole of the 250 mile front.

The most important part of the front, according to well-informed military circles, is the Ardennes region in Belgium and the line of the Meuse.

The great battle of the Meuse can be said to have begun yesterday evening.

To-day will probably see the advance guard of the massive German forces attempt to cross the Meuse.

The situation in Holland is described as extremely grave.

The Germans have advanced in the Arnhem region and are pushing fiercely towards Rotterdam where they may be joined by the troops who are holding out there.

Courageous Dutch Resistance

The Dutch are still resisting strongly with splendid courage.

The most reassuring factor is that the bulk of the British and French forces are continuing to take their positions north of central Belgium without being appreciably disturbed by the enemy.

Fighting continues east of the line on which the Allied Command intends to give battle.

All day yesterday a great battle was waged between French and German armoured columns.

Liege is still holding out. The great battle in that region has not yet commenced.

Belgians Resisting

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"Bombing expeditions have been successfully carried out on strategic points and on military convoys.

During these aerial encounters, 15 enemy planes have been brought

DRAMATIC STORY

→ FROM PAGE ONE

hero and there. Occasionally they dared to venture out.

Reaction Of Fear

He was in Leyden Square, when four German bombers came over. The streets cleared quickly. It was not panic exactly but just the first reaction of fear.

Immediately after the planes had passed, they all came out, got onto their bicycles and rode on. The people of Leyden who were in their houses took their lives in their hands, for machine-guns flew all over the streets.

He himself nearly got killed by

one. Near Leyden is a copse called the wood of Leyden, which was a favourite walk. Three kilometers away was a factory which was being held by the Germans. The factory was being shelled from the wood.

Howling shells passed right over the house which the South African and his fellows lived.

Once a German parachutist soldier landed only 100 yards away.

There was a fierce skirmish and he was "destroyed".

At last came instructions, the

Illyssum station telling all British subjects to report personally to the British Consulate as soon as possible.

They left Leyden next day, taking side roads because the main highway was being bombed.

War And Peace

On one hand they saw lovely bulb fields all aglow with colour. On another road were two burning-out buses, a car-on-its-side and a bomb crater.

Amsterdam had four air raid warnings when they got there. On each occasion they had to leave their taxi to take shelter.

At a certain port they were put

on a British cargo-boat. They slept on a straw in the hold, passing a nerve-wracking night.

The cook had only rations for the

crew but the good humour he displayed when people asked for water and tea was amazing. At last they arrived in England,

Around The Courses

NEW AMERICAN CHAMPION?

27-YEAR-OLD BEN HOGAN FLASHES TO THE FORE

Evading The Heat Of Hongkong's Summer

(By "Birdie")

LATEST STAR among American golfers, whose brilliance, temporarily, at least, eclipses that of Jimmy Demaret, is 27-year-old Ben Hogan, a professional from Texas. Neither of these young players are listed in the Golfer's Handbook—Demaret is the product of the past couple of years, while Hogan won the first major American tournament only just over a month ago.

That tournament was the North-South championship at Pinehurst on March 22 (with 277—an 11-under-par record for the 72 holes). Exactly one week later he walked off with the Greensboro Open (with a record score of 270), and on April 1 he collected first prize in the "Land of the Sky" Open with a score of 273.

Only statistics will do credit to this young champion. His scoring streak is sensational in the annals of the Professional Golfers Association of America.

(1) He won three big tournaments in less than two weeks and accumulated \$3,400 therefrom.

(2) He moved to first place among the money winners having \$6,438 to Demaret's \$6,152.

(3) He completed 12 rounds, or 216 holes, of golf in 34 strokes under par.

(4) He broke par on 11 of his 12 rounds and bettered 70 on ten of these 12 occasions.

(5) He played those 216 holes with only two three-putt greens.

His actual scores for those 12 rounds were 69-67-74-70 (North-South championship), 69-68-68-67 (Greensboro Open), and 67-68-69-69 ("Land of the Sky" Open).

And his opponents included Sam Snead, Gene Sarazen, Ralph Guldahl, Byron Nelson, Lawson Little, Lloyd Mangrum, Harold McSpaden, Craig Wood, Paul Runyan among many others.

Well may one wonder at such phenomenal form. On March 21 he had yet to win his first major title, and on April 1 he was ahead of the field of professional golfers. Ralph Guldahl, twice National Open champion, opined that he had never seen a similar exhibition.

In his twelve days of great golf, Hogan was a devastating wonder with his irons. Time and again he approached within two feet of the pin—and on several occasions only a turn or two separated his ball from "Birdie".

His previous best performance was in the Texas Open at San Antonio—where he had three 60's and a 73 over the par-71 course. But even then could do no better than tie with Byron Nelson for first place, who won in the play-off.

YET Gene Sarazen thinks that golfers in the United States today are not daring enough. It was Hogan's daring that carried him through. At every hole of those rounds it is reported, he went for the hole, no matter what the lie.

And if anyone thinks that Hogan is one of those big men with shoulders as wide as a door, let me say that he is of slim medium height—and only weighs 139 pounds!

In the Greensboro Open he played with Guldahl and Craig Wood, and out-drove them at nearly every hole.

FILIPINO ATHLETES

Arrive In Hongkong On Way To Japan

A party of Filipino athletes arrived in Hongkong this morning and will be seen in action this afternoon at the Kowloon C.C. The party, comprising three tennis players, nine track and field stars, five boxers and 11 basketball players, represents the first part of a delegation which is being sent to Japan by the Philippines

Amateur Athletic Federation. Mr. L. R. Ildefonso, local representative of the P.A.A.F., has arranged for them to have a "work-out" at the K.C.C. to-day.

The three tennis players are Amado Sanchez, Felicisimo Ampon (already well-known in Hongkong) and Chrimmon, another ranking player of the Islands. They are under the watchful eye of Dr. Diy, who is the official coach of the team.

The nine-track-and-field-stars-are

coached by Mr. Simeon Toribio. It is hoped that another work-out will be arranged for them to-morrow. Mr. Ildefonso hopes to be able to obtain the use of the South China A. stadium at Caroline Hill.

Home Soccer Results

LONDON, May 14 (Reuter)—The following were the results of Home soccer matches played to-day:

English	MIDLAND		
West Brom.	2	Walsall	3
Scottish			
EASTERN			
St. Bernards	1	Dunfermline	3

League Rugger

LONDON, May 14 (Reuter)—Bradford beat York by 13 points to 13 to-day in a Rugby League match.

CAMBRIDGE BEAT EMPIRE XI BY INNINGS AND 108

LONDON, May 14 (Reuter)—In a three-day cricket match played at Cambridge, the University XI beat a British Empire XI by an innings and 108 runs. The score was:

Empire XI—168 (Webster 5 for 55), and 251 (N. W. D. Yardley 138, Bushford 6 for 30).

Cambridge—510 for 5 dec. (Thompson 100, Bridger 145 not out, Conradi 104).

Electric R. C. Bowls Rinks

The following rinks have been selected to represent the Hongkong Electric Recreation Club in a Third Division lawn bowls match against the Indian R.C. on Saturday at Soo-kun-pung.

A. G. Gardner, R. F. Gregory, H. S. McKay and A. F. Paul.

A. P. Tarbuck, R. A. Owens, S. Deacon and J. R. Sloan.

W. E. Baker, C. E. Gahanan, G. T. Padgett and G. G. S. Thomson.

Referees' Whist Drive

The 4th monthly whist drive of the Hongkong Referees' Association will be held at the Hotel Cecil on Friday at 6.30 p.m.

Tickets \$1 each can be obtained from Mr. Dove (Treasurer), any football referee or at the door.

P. I. Athletic Team Leave For Tokyo

Manila, May 13. The Philippines' representatives for tennis, basketball and other games left for Tokyo to-day to attend the East Asia Athletic Meeting to be held shortly. —Dowd.



Blasting his way to fame. Ben Hogan, professional at the Century Club, N.Y., blasting his way from a sand trap. He now leads the professional golfers of America following two weeks of brilliant golf.

League Tennis Begins With Five Matches In "B" Division

THE 1940 LEAGUE tennis season opened yesterday with five matches in the "B" Division. Kowloon Tong, the Kowloon C.C., South China, the Chinese R.C. and Craigenhower were successful. The scores were:

KOWLOON TONG v. RECREIO

Kowloon Tong beat Recreio 61-31. F. P. G. Smith and Kwan beat A. M. Rodrigues and B. T. Gosano 6-2; beat L. A. Carvalho and F. J. Remedios 6-1; drew with M. A. Oliveira and W. A. Reed 6-0.

T. E. Lee and D. Xu beat Rodrigues and Gosano 6-2; beat Carvalho and Remedios 6-2; lost to Oliveira and Reed 6-0.

H. Lim and P. Fletcher beat Rodrigues and Gosano 6-4; beat Carvalho and Remedios 6-2; lost to Oliveira and Reed 6-0.

KOWLOON v. CIVIL SERVICE

Kowloon beat Civil Service 61-31. F. G. Smith and D. J. N. Anderson beat I. and S. Agafurov 6-3; beat J. A. Bendall and T. C. Skinner 6-1; beat B. Hollidge and W. Wardle 6-0.

T. E. Lee and R. T. Broadbridge drew with Agafurov 6-6; beat Bendall and Skinner 6-4; beat Hollidge and Wardle 6-0.

G. A. White and R. S. Capell lost to Agafurov 3-6; lost to Bendall and Skinner 6-3; beat Hollidge and Wardle 6-3.

CLUB v. SOUTH CHINA

Club lost to South China 3-6.

H. H. Barwell and J. J. Ferguson lost to C. H. Dew and K. H. Ip 4-6; beat H. C. Ho and L. K. Ma 6-2; lost to W. T. Lee and W. H. Ho 6-2.

E. Bather and W. H. Jowitt lost to Dew and Ip 1-6; lost to Ho and Ma 1-6.

T. J. Gould and T. C. Monaghan beat C. H. Ip 6-3; beat Ho and Ma 7-3; lost to Lee and Ho 2-6.

CHINESE R.C. v. ARMY

Chinese R.C. beat Army 7-2.

T. C. Fu and D. C. Luk beat Newham and Loach 6-4; drew with W. Smith and Hyde 6-6; beat P. Y. Choi beat Newham and Loach 6-3; beat Webb and Whekes 6-1.

O. L. Parry and C. E. Gahanan beat Newham and Loach 6-4; lost to Smith and Hyde 6-6; beat Webb and Whekes 6-4.

INDIANS v. CRAIGENGOWER

Indians lost to Craigengower 21-61.

T. C. Fu and D. C. Luk beat Newham and Loach 6-4; drew with W. Smith and Hyde 6-6; beat P. Y. Choi beat Newham and Loach 6-3; beat Webb and Whekes 6-1.

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INDIANS v. CRAIGENGOWER

Indians lost to Craigengower 21-61.

A. R. Kitchell and O. Rumjahn lost to G. Lai and H. N. Wong 3-6; lost to J. Leonard and S. Agafurov 6-2; beat A. Kitchell and W. Howard 6-3.

M. O. Hocken and D. M. A. Razack lost to Lai and Wong 3-6; lost to Leonard and Lee 6-4; drew with Kitchell and Howard 6-6.

A. Hockin and J. Kitchell lost to Lai and Wong 2-6; lost to Leonard and Lee 6-4; beat Kitchell and Howard 6-4.

SPORT ADVTS.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Sixth Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, 25th May, 1940 (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Exchange Building; the Club House, Happy Valley; the Hong Kong Club; the Sports Club; and the Stables, Shan Kwong Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on Thursday, 16th May, 1940.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

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CENTRAL - CLEAN
COMFORTABLE - FIREPROOF

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It's Rough!

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No Terrible!

JAMES CAGNEY
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FIGHTING 69TH

JEFFREY LYNN - ALAN HALE - FRANK McHUGH - DENNIS MORGAN - DICK FORAN - William Lundigan - Gloria, Dick, Ray, William - A WARNER BROS. First National Picture - Directed by WILLIAM KENLEY

Early Sale

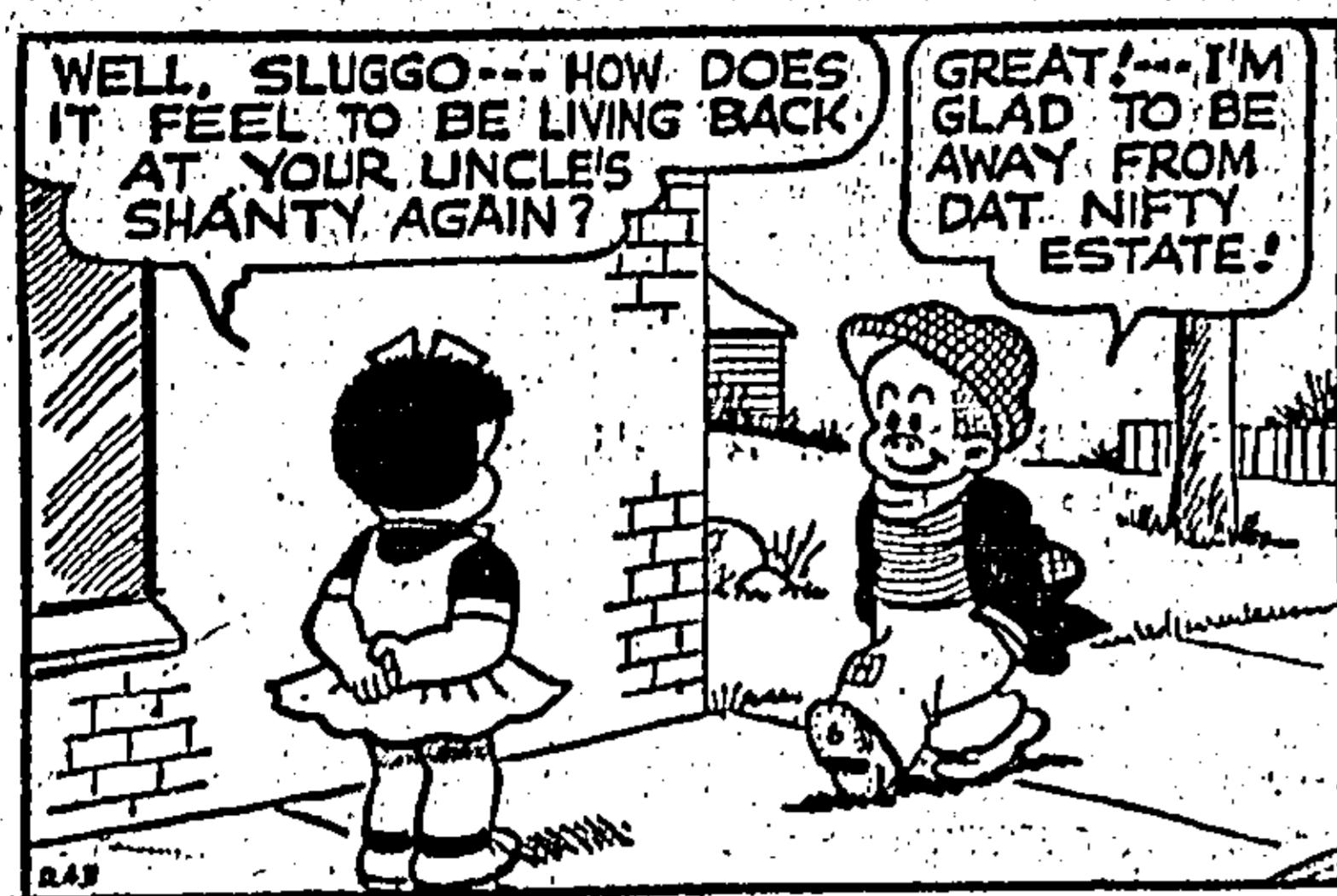
TO-MORROW TO SATURDAY ONLY
MORNING, AFTERNOON
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EVENING DRESSES

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SUMMER HATS \$5 each
PRICES UNUSUALLY LOW OWING TO
THE FAVOURABLE EXCHANGE

RIVELLE
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NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller



VICTORY BID

Desperate Gamble By Hitler

LONDON, May 14 (Reuter).—"Reuter's" diplomatic correspondent learns that neutral circles in London regard the German invasion of Holland and Belgium as a desperate bid for victory before the Allies are able to develop their resources to the full.

German production and strength are at their peak while those of the Allies are growing every day.

To Take Big Risks

It is pointed out that like the bold gambler that he is, Hitler has determined to take big risks because the stake is immense. At the same time it is believed that the growing effectiveness of the Allied blockade, coupled with the Allies' constantly growing strength, must have undoubtedly been important contributors to his influence in his decision.

Thanks to the element of surprise and treachery of "Fifth Column" activities, the Germans have had considerable initial success in Holland and to a lesser degree in Belgium.

Their overwhelming superiority in strength compared with Holland and Belgium was bound to tell, especially as excessive scruples with regard to neutrality had prevented any coordination of plans between the Low Countries and the Allied Staffs.

Real Test To Come

The real test is yet to come when the main battle is engaged with the Allied forces. This will be the first real trial of the qualities of the new German army.

It is not believed by these neutral quarters that any result will be apparent for some days. Even then, it will be too early to talk of anything decisive but the reaction in southeastern Europe will, in any case, it is felt, be full of interest.

Big Pro-Ally Sentiment

U.S. Reactions To Nazi Invasions

WASHINGTON, May 14 (Reuter).—A wave of pro-Ally sentiment is sweeping the United States.

President Roosevelt's speech on Saturday, which was considered somewhat daring in certain political quarters, was actually surpassed by Mr. Cordell Hull's yesterday.

The announcement that the United States is willing to join other American republics in a protest to Germany over the invasion of the Low Countries is hailed here as a step in advance of either speech.

This Is Not Enough

The "Washington Star" says: "Mr. Cordell Hull has notified war-mad Germany that America henceforth is allied morally at least with the democracies battling for their lives, but this is not enough."

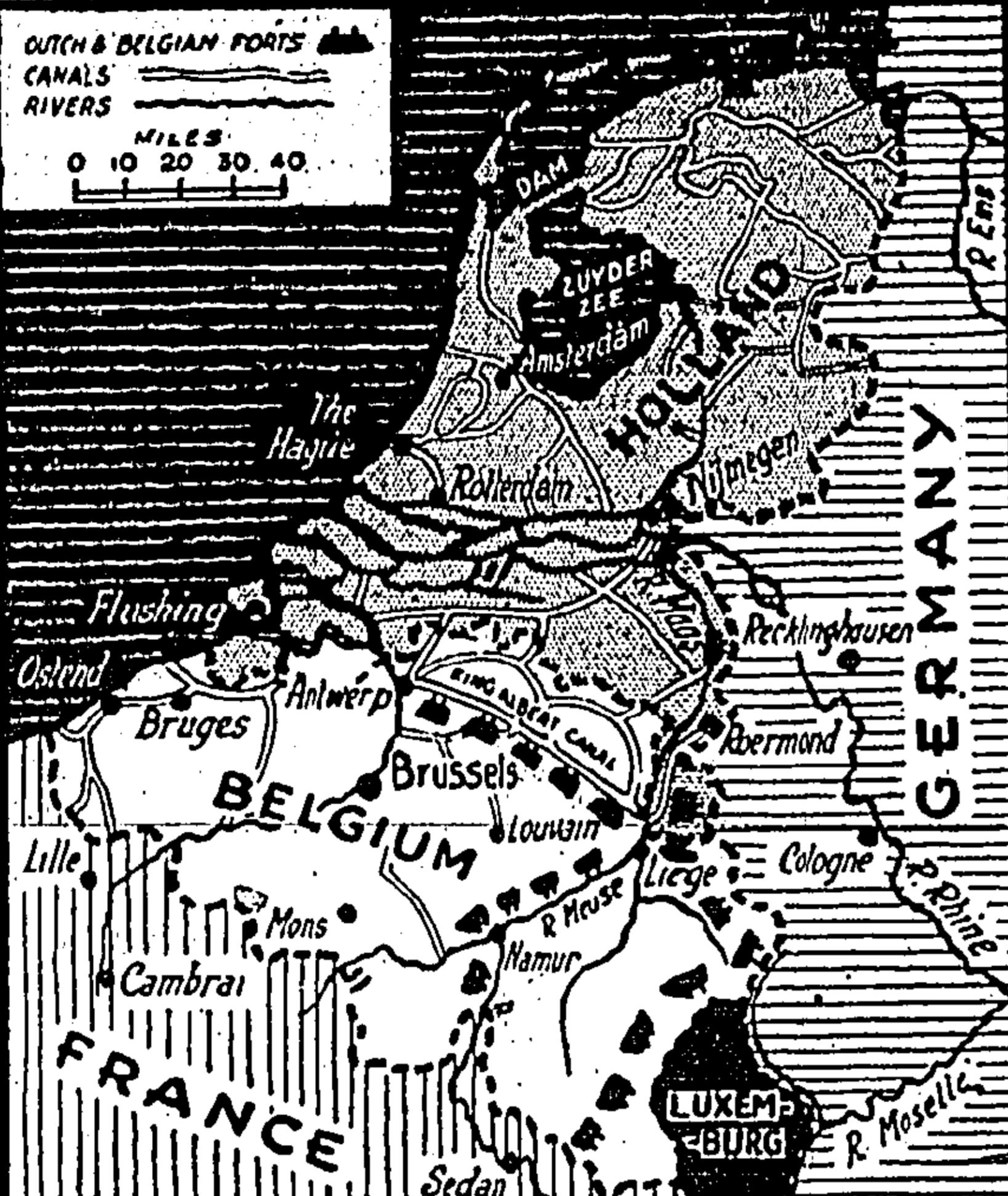
The paper calls for practical, tangible assistance for the Allies and cessation of "quibbling" about how and when payments for aircraft plant should be made. It says that the United States had, far better make an outright gift of planes and guns to Britain and France.

President's Concern

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".—WASHINGTON, May 14 (UP).—President Roosevelt regards the spreading of the war in Europe with extreme gravity.

This statement was made to-day by the President's Secretary, Mr. Stephen Early.

"What we must do is to keep the firm from reaching our home," Mr. Early said.



THIS MAP illustrates the extent of the German advance. They have pushed eastwards from Luxembourg and now occupy the entire area west of the River Meuse. Liege is still holding out but Namur (in Belgium) and Sedan (in France) are reported to have fallen.

EARLIER REPORTS

ROTTERDAM FALLS, SAY GERMANS

Allies Deny Claim

BERLIN, May 14 (Reuter).—The German Army High Command announced: "Under the enormous effect of the attacks of German power-dive bombers and the imminent attack of armoured units, the city of Rotterdam has surrendered and has thus saved itself from destruction."

NO CONFIRMATION.—LONDON, May 14 (Reuter).—The claim that Rotterdam has surrendered lacks all confirmation.

Eden Asks For Volunteers

To Combat Parachute Troops Menace

LONDON, May 14 (Reuter).—Appealing for men to join local defence volunteers. Mr.

Anthony Eden, the War Minister, referred to the German practice of dropping parachute troops behind the main defensive lines in Holland and Belgium.

He said the danger to Britain from this particular menace, although it

undoubtedly existed, should not be exaggerated. They were confident

that the Government's measures

would be effective, but in order to

leave nothing to chance and to sup-

plement from sources hitherto un-

tapped, means of defence were re-

ady arranged.

They wanted large numbers of men

between the ages of 17 and 65 to

offer their services in the new force.

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MATINEES - 20c. 30c. 40c. EVENINGS - 20c. 30c. 50c. 70c. 80c.

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Strange and Stirring Action . . . Mighty Drama!

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TREASURE ISLAND
PART II
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SPENCER TRACY
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An M-G-M Picture

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"THE STORY OF ALEXANDER
GRAHAM BELL"With:
Don Ameche - Loretta Young
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THEATRE

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TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

Of course it's funny . . .
BUT NOT FOR STU
AND MARJORIE!

*The HONEYMOON'S
OVER*

STUART ERWIN - MARJORIE WEAVER
Patric Knowles - Russell Hicks - Jack Carson
Hobart Cavanaugh - June Gale - E. E. Clive
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

NEXT CHANGE
TWO GREAT STARS IN THE GREATEST HISTORICAL DRAMA OF THIS OR ANY YEAR!

THEY LIVED THE STRANGEST STORY IN ALL HISTORY!

PAUL MUNI
BETTE DAVIS
JUAREZ

BRIAN AHERNE - CLAUDE RAINES - JOHN GARFIELD - DONALD CRISP
JOSEPH CALIFORNIA - GALE SONDERGAARD - GILBERT ROLAND - HENRY CANDY - Directed by
STANLEY DUFFIELD - Story by John L. Balderston - Music by
HARRY COOPER - Produced by Walter Wanger - "The Phoenix Comes" by Bertrand Harting - Music by
EDWARD BREWER - A Warner Bros. Picture

UNCLE IS IN
HONGKONG

LATE NEWS

C. IN C.'S
BROADCAST
Rotterdam's Fate
From Total War

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—The Dutch Commander-in-Chief, confirming in a broadcast his Order of the Day to the Dutch forces telling them to lay down their arms, said:

"We had no choice."

"We had decided to defend our country to the utmost but I who received all the reports, knew that the utmost had been reached to-day. Our soldiers fought with incomparable courage but the fight was too unequal."

"They have fallen in tens of thousands."

"Our air force was so diminished that it was incapable of supporting the troops any longer."

"Other means of air defence had little effect, consequently the soldiers were exposed to destruction."

"Not only the soldiers but our civilians, including our women and children, fell victims to the enemy warplanes."

"Rotterdam has already undergone the dire fate which total war brings. Other cities would have undergone the same fate."

"The struggle was therefore stopped."

"For many in the Netherlands news must have come as a shock, but I feel justified in the interests of the Dutch people in ordering the cessation of hostilities."

"I ask the Dutch people to have confidence in the future and to maintain order."

"Long Live the Queen. Long Live our Fatherland."

MESSAGE TO NAZI
HIGH COMMAND

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—Hilversum-Radio, broadcasting in German, has issued a message stated to be from the German Air Attaché at The Hague, and addressed to Ribbentrop.

The message announces the surrender of the Dutch armed forces except those in Zeeland, adding that the Dutch Commander-in-Chief requests the German High Command to send plenipotentiaries to The Hague to open discussions for the maintenance of security and order.

A further message which was broadcast explained that the Dutch troops in Zeeland were not affected by the general laying down of arms because communications with Zeeland have been interrupted.

SUBMARINE
REPORTED
MISSINGFate Of Spearfish
In Doubt

A "British Wireless" message this morning reported the loss of the British submarine Spearfish, commanded by Lieut. J. H. Forbes.

No confirmation of this message has been received from another source, and the naval authorities in Hongkong believe that it should be treated with reserve.

The part of the "British Wireless" message regarding the Spearfish read as follows:

"Some details of the exceedingly heavy losses inflicted on the enemy in the sea passage between the Mainland and Scandinavia were revealed to-day by the Admiralty."

"Individual submarines have scored striking successes in harassing transport and supply ships."

"Among the exploits recorded is the torpedoing of the pocket battleship Admiral Scheer."

"This vessel fell to an attack by H.M. submarine Spearfish who, as already announced, must now be accounted as lost."

The message continues to give details of the exploit of the Spearfish in detail.

Uncle in Hongkong

By a singular coincidence, the "Telegraph" this morning reproduced the photograph above of Lieut. Commander J. H. Forbes, Commander of the Spearfish. Lieut. Cmdr. Forbes is a nephew of Wing Commander A. H. S. Steele Perkins, A.R.P. Director in Hongkong.

When naval details of the authenticity of the "British Wireless" report were referred by the "Telegraph" back to Hongkong Radio Department, which receives the British Official reports from England and forwards them to newspapers, enquiries were made.

The Radio Department has confirmed that the report was received as sent. It is emphasized, however, that no previous reports of the loss of the Spearfish have been received through "British Wireless". Neither "United Press" nor "Reuter" have reported the loss of the vessel.

Safeguarding
Emperor's Portrait

PARIS, May 14 (Dome).—The Japanese Imperial portrait was removed by Mr. Jiro Takase, Secretary of the Japanese Embassy, at Brussels, from the Belgian capital to Paris by railway at 8 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Shigeru Kuriyama, Japanese Ambassador, and other staff members of the Embassy, and their families, however, are remaining behind in Brussels.

America Condemns
German Invasions

WASHINGTON, May 14 (Dome).—The United States is prepared to participate in a joint declaration condemning the German invasions of the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg, according to a United States notice addressed to the American countries to-day.

Japanese Legation
Removing to London

LONDON, May 14 (Dome).—Following the removal of the Netherlands Government to London, the Japanese Legation at the Hague will also remove to London, with Mr. Itaro Iahli, Japanese Minister, and other staff members expected to arrive here shortly.

Navy Will Keep
On Fighting

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—Netherlands Legation officials state that the Order of the Day of the Dutch Commander-in-Chief refers only to troops engaged in fighting. The order does not apply to Dutch naval units.

Some Japanese
Evacuating London

LONDON, May 15 (Dome).—Some Japanese residents, including the families of officials stationed in London, are preparing to leave for Japan next month owing to the increasing dangers resulting from the sweeping German drive through the low countries, it is disclosed.

These Japanese will evacuate London in two groups, the first leaving by the N.Y.K. liner Hakusan Maru in early June and the rest by the Haruna Maru, which sails from England in mid-June.

The whole Japanese colony, however, will not be evacuated.

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NATHAN RD. KOWLOON DAILY AT 2.30-5.20-7.20-9.30. TEL. 56856

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• HE'S RIDING FOR A FALL
for the most
beautiful wildcat
that ever trapped
a man's heart!

Zane Grey's
"KNIGHTS
OF THE
RANGE"

Russell Hayden - Victor Jory
Jean Parker - J. Farrell MacDonald
Directed by Lester S. Salander
A HARRY SHERMAN PRODUCTION
A Paramount Picture

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JANE WITHERS in "BOY FRIEND"
A 20TH CENTURY FOX PICTURE

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THE BIGGEST EMOTIONAL WALLOP OF THE YEAR . . .
AS A MAN REDEEMS HIS PAST FOLLIES !

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• STAN LAUREL AND OLIVER HARDY
with DELLA LIND
WALTER WOLFE KING
ERIC BLORE
SWISS MISS

TO-MORROW: "TOY WIFE" MGM Picture

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FOR A FIGHT . . . BUT SO'S
THEIR OLD MAN!
BOY TROUBLE
CHARLIE RUGGLES
MARY BOLAND
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FRI. "COMET over BROADWAY" Comedy
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